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## Peking Reported Willing To Talk With Nationalists

By Jay Mathews  
HONG KONG, July 16 (WP) — Top Chinese leaders have said that they are willing to negotiate directly with the Nationalist Chinese on the future of Taiwan, a delegation of U.S. congressmen returning from China said yesterday.

Statements made by Communist Party Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and other Peking officials to Rep. Lester Wolff's delegation appear to be the most conciliatory toward Taiwan in recent years. Negotiations between Taipei and

Peking are still believed to be unlikely, because of the Nationalists' adamant opposition to such talks so far. But the statements indicate a Chinese move away from the harsh public remarks of the past and a bid to try to swing American public opinion in Peking's favor.

Rep. Wolff, D-N.Y., said that the Chinese reminded the mission of the U.S. congressmen that the Communist Party and the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) had cooperated twice before — during a campaign to defeat local warlords

and unify the country in the 1920s, and during the war against Japan in the 1930s and 1940s. "There has been no official contact with Taiwan, but you cannot rule out a third time," Rep. Eligio de la Garza, D-Texas, quoted a high Chinese official as saying.

At a press conference here, Rep. Wolff emphasized that the Chinese also made a "strong statement" that did not "rule out by any means the use of force in liberating Taiwan." And the Peking officials showed no sign of retreating from their demand that Washington cut off diplomatic relations with Taiwan, end its mutual defense treaty and withdraw all remaining U.S. military personnel from the island.

Softening Image  
Congress and the Carter administration have been reluctant to take such steps in order to bring full diplomatic relations with Peking, without some Chinese guarantee that Taiwan will not be taken by force. Peking has shown little interest in making such a promise, but the statements to Rep. Wolff's group appear designed to soften the image in American minds of warlike Chinese belligerence toward the Taiwan government.

The conciliatory statements were "unintentioned by the people we spoke to — at several points in our discussions," said Rep. Wolff, chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee.

In the past, U.S. visitors to China who asked about Peking's attitude toward the Kuomintang usually have been lectured on Nationalist crimes, including massacres of Communist Party members carried out by the late Chiang Kai-shek.

Rep. Wolff, who heard the lectures when he visited China in early 1976, said that such rhetoric was largely absent this time. He said he sensed a "new realism in terms of an emerging Chinese emphasis on seeking ways to settle the Taiwan question on a bilateral basis, be-



Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda catches up with Premier Giulio Andreotti of Italy, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, President Carter and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France as the leaders stroll to a formal picture-taking session in Bonn yesterday.

May Have 'Misled' Congress

## Kissinger Doubted on Angola

By Seymour M. Hersh

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT) — After a secret yearlong study, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence is said to have concluded that Henry Kissinger and William Colby misled Congress about the extent of CIA activities in the 1975 civil war in Angola.

Sources with first-hand knowledge say the committee's extensive compilation of CIA documents indicated, contrary to assertions by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Colby, that more than \$1 million was allocated to recruit mercenaries, and that an undetermined number of CIA agents helped train military units inside the former Portuguese colony.

In a series of interviews during the last two months, the sources said that the study has triggered a dispute among senators and committee staff members as to whether Mr. Kissinger, then the secretary of state, and Mr. Colby, who was director of central intelligence, deliberately lied in testimony before Congress.

The study has infuriated senior officials of the intelligence agency. They have been urging the committee to modify the study, saying that

it is misleading, biased and has "a negative tone." A government official said that the Senate study accused the CIA specifically of having "misled" Congress in briefings by Mr. Colby and other intelligence agency officials, including James Potts, who was then chief of its African division.

Key Word  
"Misled" is the key word that got everybody upset, the official said. "The implication was clear that it was done consciously and that it was people in the CIA object to."

In recent weeks, the official said, the agency has turned more documents and files over to the committee in an effort to show that Congress was not misinformed, and to force a revision of the study. The official said that the agency has been "showing them the dates" on which specific information about CIA activities was forwarded to the intelligence committee during the Angolan civil war.

Some senators and committee staff members made it clear in interviews that they believed that the CIA documents already compiled, which include cables direct from Angola, not only contradict the testimony of Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Colby, but also indicate that they knew the time that their testimony was not correct.

The sources said, however, that others on the committee believe there is no evidence available as to whether Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Colby saw those documents or were even aware of the extent of CIA activities in Angola.

Another senator acknowledged that there were deep divisions in the committee. Some, he said, "got all excited" about the staff study. "They thought it was a great, enormous event, that heads would fall, that we'd rig up the guillotine."

"To me," the senator added, "it's not significant whether somebody does or does not get indicted for perjury. To me, the major element is: why didn't people at the top know?"

Mr. Kissinger testified on Ango-

la at least once in public, telling the African Affairs subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Jan. 29, 1976, that "the CIA is not involved" in the recruitment of mercenaries for Angola.

According to a former CIA official, however, the 40 Committee, a high-level group chaired by Mr. Kissinger that approved all covert intelligence activities, authorized \$1.3 million in October, 1975, three months before the Kissinger testimony, to aid in the recruitment of Portuguese mercenaries. Mr. Kissinger's testimony on the mercenary issue is known to be discussed in the study.

Another issue raised in the study is testimony in which Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Colby denied that any

## Broad Accord Reported Near At Bonn Talks

By Joseph Fitchett

BONN, July 16 (IHT) — Leaders of the seven major industrial nations met here today in an atmosphere of dogged optimism that their summit conference would produce a common strategy to confront the world's economic ills.

The meeting, designed to show that the industrial countries can take concerted action, is a major test for President Carter. Both West Germany and France have expressed fears recently he is coming empty-handed. If so, the summit meeting can achieve little in the way of global result.

Already a "far-reaching measure of agreement" has been reached on the "interrelated questions of economic growth, inflation and unemployment," Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, host of this fourth economic summit gathering, said at a press conference.

He added that a common position on energy was close at hand — an indication that President Carter had succeeded at least partly in convincing the other leaders about his administration's gains in tackling the problem of U.S. oil imports.

Carter 'Pleased'  
President Carter told reporters that he was "pleased" with the "constructive" talks, and said he believed that the world economic community would be "pleased with the final result" of the conference.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said that the European participants "appeared satisfied" by President Carter's detailed outline of his energy program, which he expected would be passed by Congress and enable the United States to cut its oil imports by more than 2 million barrels a day by 1985. Although this statement appeared to include no new U.S. commitment to conserve energy, the other leaders seemed satisfied with President

Carter's renewed commitment to reducing imports, Mr. Blumenthal said.

Later, President Carter said he had not decided on whether to call for a quota on U.S. oil imports if his energy bill fails to pass.

Mr. Blumenthal concluded that the summit meeting was on its way to a "substantial... action program."

Final Communique  
However conference participants today agreed not to divulge the specific wording of their points of agreement, apparently to avoid national rivalries on the outstanding points before the final communique is published tomorrow.

In order to have more than psychological impact, the final communique tomorrow will have to contain some specific commitments, notably from West Germany and Japan about stimulating domestic demand and from the United States about improving energy performance and stabilizing the dollar.

Several participants referred to the generally disappointing gap between targets and performance recorded by industrial countries after their London economic summit conference a year ago, and stressed the need for realistic, specific targets this time.

The meeting also includes France, Italy, Britain and Canada, and a representative of the European Economic Community. The heads of state are accompanied by their foreign ministers and by their treasury and energy authorities. The three groups are meeting separately for technical talks outside the plenary sessions in the white stone Schloss Schönblick Palace — the original West German chancellery next door to the steel-and-glass building that is now the chancellery's office.

In the summit sessions, the seven

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Takes Steps in South

## China Said to Fear An Attack by Hanoi

By Linda Mathews

NANNING, China, July 16 — With busloads of ethnic Chinese streaming northward from Vietnam, air-raid shelters being rushed to completion and soldiers patrolling Nanning's outskirts, south China shows the signs of approaching a flash point in the intensifying Peking-Hanoi feud.

Shanghai-made army trucks, used alternately for troop transport and refugee relocation, line a main Nanning intersection. Leaves for all military personnel in the area have been canceled and local residents say that, for the first time, significant numbers of People's Liberation Army soldiers are patrolling the outskirts of the city.

The Vietnamese consulate here, ordered closed last week by Peking, stands empty, guarded by a lone unarmed soldier.

For days, long convoys of dusty buses have rumbled up the provincial roads from the border, some 100 miles away in 100-degree (F) heat. Battered suitcases and thin

bedrolls are strapped to the roof of each vehicle. Brown faces, topped by the conical straw hats favored by Vietnamese peasants, stare anxiously out the bus windows toward an uncertain future in the remote corners of rural China — a country the refugees claim as their motherland, though most are seeing it for the first time.

For the natives of this placid, palm-shaded city 100 miles from the Vietnamese frontier, the future suddenly looks a bit uncertain, too. With China and Vietnam on a collision course, the people of Nanning have been ordered to make room for more refugees and to dig air-raid shelters for themselves beneath their apartment complexes and office buildings.

Reinforcing Positions  
Although few signs of military preparations are visible to foreign tourists, Western intelligence experts in Hong Kong believe that

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Midwest Parley to Be in Castle

## Raid Feared, Britain Shifts Peace Talks

LONDON, July 16 (AP) — British and U.S. security forces hurriedly prepared today to shift Midwest peace talks from London to a remote 13th century castle to the south because of fear of an Arab terrorist attack.

Sources said that Prime Minister James Callaghan's government concluded that it could not guarantee the safety of the United States, Israeli and Egyptian delegations, whose meeting beginning Tuesday was to have been held in a nine-story luxury hotel in London's center.

The more secure site is Leeds Castle in Kent County 45 miles southeast. The castle was built on two islands in a lake with only one access, a drawbridge causeway.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Foreign Ministers Moshe Dayan of Israel and Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel of Egypt and their top aides will remain there throughout their two-day conference.

As they arrive in Britain, they will be shuttled by helicopter to the castle, beginning with Mr. Dayan tomorrow afternoon, then Mr.

Kamel and, in the evening, Mr. Vance.

"It's 99 percent certain that where we'll have the talks," a U.S. official said.

The talks were to have been held at the Churchill Hotel in Mayfair, where a former Iraqi prime minister, Abdul Rezzak el-Nayef, was shot twice in the head at point-blank range as he left the Inter-Continental Hotel last Sunday. Two Iraqis were arrested later and charged with the murder.

The decision to change conference locations apparently followed intelligence reports that extremists of the Iraqi-based Palestinian Rejectionist Front planned to attack the conference.

The Rejectionist Front, led by Dr. George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), is violently opposed to an Arab-Israeli reconciliation.

In Beirut, a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization denied any threat to attack the talks.

Leeds Castle apparently was chosen for the meeting because of its natural security. Foreign Secretary David Owen was host of a meeting

of Common Market foreign ministers there in May last year.

The castle was used in medieval times for royal meetings, notably in 1544 when King Henry VIII had a confrontation with ambassadors of the Holy Roman Empire over his quarrels with the pope and territorial ambitions.

Mr. Vance is trying to find a formula for reopening direct Israeli-Egyptian peace talks that were suspended in mid-January. His aim is to find common ground in proposals from the two governments and a U.S.-fostered "declaration of principles" that is near completion.

A meeting last week in Austria between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman appears to have boosted Mr. Vance's mission.

Egypt and Israel are thought to be committed to finding an agreement despite their stated opposition to each others proposals.

Neither country is believed to want a U.S. plan imposed or to bring the Soviet Union into the deliberations, which would happen if U.S. mediation failed and the Geneva peace conference was reconvened.

## Citizenship Lost By Soviet Artist

MOSCOW, July 16 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has published a legal notice stripping nonconformist artist Oskar Rabin of his citizenship.

Mr. Rabin, 50, left in January with a six-month exit visa and has been living in Paris.

The decree, as promulgated now by the Supreme Soviet, is dated June 23 and signed by President Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Rabin had already learned of the loss of his citizenship when he visited the Soviet Consulate in Paris to ask about extension of his visa.

He was one of the organizers of a 1974 outdoor exhibition of unofficial art which authorities broke up.

Computer Said Blocked

## Pravda Assails Foes Of U.S.-Soviet Trade

From Wire Dispatches  
MOSCOW, July 16 — U.S. critics who are calling for a break in trade, scientific and cultural relations with the Soviet Union because of the trials of Soviet dissidents are losing all sense of reality," Pravda said.

Without mentioning the trials, the Communist Party daily newspaper said that the critics are "forgetting that détente and business cooperation are as necessary to the United States as to the Soviet Union."

The Carter administration has decided to postpone indefinitely the sale of computer technology to the Soviet Union in retaliation for the crackdown on dissidents, the Washington Star quoted informed Senate sources today as saying.

And Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., was quoted as saying that the proposed sale of a Sperry Univac computer system has been "blocked," at least temporarily.

In an address to 3,000 visitors outside his summer palace at Castel Gandolfo, he did not mention them by name.

Jewish activist Anatoli Shcharansky was sentenced Friday to 13 years at hard labor for espionage and anti-Soviet activity. On Thursday, Alexander Ginzburg was sentenced to 8 years and Viktoras Pyatkus, a Lithuanian was sentenced to 10 years, both for anti-Soviet activity.

"We are obliged to speak about (the trials) for the conviction inflicted with such a great severity against persons accused of ideological 'infractions,'" the paper said. "Though taking into account that when complete information is not available it is not easy to formulate judgments, nobody can fail to be impressed by the unanimous reaction [against the trials]."

"Such a reaction, stimulated by the lack of publicity of the proceedings, gives the feeling that the right of defense has not been properly safeguarded because of the dispo-

lity to share the U.S. approach to publicizing human rights violations in Communist countries. However, West German opinion in general is more cautious, fearing that a deterioration of U.S.-Soviet relations would impair this country's success in improving relations with East Germany and bolstering the family and personal ties that Bonn believes will prove more fruitful in changing the Communist climate.

In a gesture reminiscent of Cold War pressure tactics on this city 110 miles inside East Germany, the East German authorities ordered a "work-to-rule" at the border crossings on the highway corridors leading into West Berlin, backing up civilian traffic for miles. The measure was a protest against the appearance of Mr. Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, who accompanied Mr. Carter to Berlin. East German newspapers said their presence was improper under the four-power agreement on Berlin.

Talking about the incident, Mr. Carter said the East German action was "a violation" of East-West agreements, but added he did "not believe it helps them [in East Germany]."

President Is Warmly Greeted in Divided City

## Carter Renews U.S. Support for Berlin

BERLIN, July 16 (IHT) — Reaffirming the U.S. commitment to protecting the freedom of West Berlin, President Carter marked his brief trip here yesterday with an attack on the systematic violations of human rights in East Germany and other Soviet-bloc countries, which he described as a "wasteland of the human spirit."

His words appeared to be exactly what most West Berliners wanted to hear, and President Carter got the warm praise that Berlin has extended to three previous visits by U.S. presidents since World War II. While there was no repetition of the delicious scenes when President Kennedy said "I am a Berliner" shortly after the Berlin Wall was erected, the warm welcome for President Carter seemed to match the calmer mood brought about by détente.

Despite reports of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's disappointment with President Carter and frustration with his administration over effective joint political and economic action, the two leaders chatted amiably at intervals in the day's programs. President Carter told a West German magazine that Mr. Schmidt said relations were better than ever.

The Berlin visit was seen here as a public relations success for President Carter. This city tends to share the U.S. approach to publicizing human rights violations in Communist countries. However, West German opinion in general is more cautious, fearing that a deterioration of U.S.-Soviet relations would impair this country's success in improving relations with East Germany and bolstering the family and personal ties that Bonn believes will prove more fruitful in changing the Communist climate.

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Talking about the incident, Mr. Carter said the East German action was "a violation" of East-West agreements, but added he did "not believe it helps them [in East Germany]."

"It focuses attention on [East Germany], and their absence of free government, their prevention of emigration, their inability to permit their own people to speak out in dissent when they choose." He noted that East Germany overnight had lowered teams of workmen, under heavy guard, to the western face of the Berlin Wall to whitewash anti-Communist slogans hours before the presidential party visited the wall at Potsdamer Platz.

"But I don't think anything can hide the image of the deprivation of basic human rights exemplified by the wall," he said.

Mr. Carter was speaking at a

"town meeting," a question-and-answer session with 500 Berliners — a format which has proved popular for him in the United States.

The queries from the strongly pro-American audience found Mr. Carter in relaxed, earnest form. Berliners said afterward that they were impressed by his sincerity and openness. The meeting was televised live to the United States.

The core of the handicapped audience was drawn from participants in Friendship Force, an exchange program under which Americans and foreigners spend periods in

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Ambassador Apologizes

## Carter Chastises Young For 'Prisoner' Remark

By Edward Walsh

BONN, July 16 (WP) — President Carter yesterday telephoned Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and chastised him for a public statement that there are "hundreds, perhaps thousands" of political prisoners in the United States.

Returning here from Mr. Carter's visit to Berlin, White House press secretary Jody Powell said aboard Air Force One that the president telephoned Mr. Young and "told him he was very unhappy with the choice of words" that Mr. Young had used in an interview with a French newspaper.

Mr. Carter also expressed unhappiness with "several statements he made in the article," Mr. Powell added.

"Andy agreed that it was a mistake, and an unfortunate one, and he apologized for the problems he caused," the press secretary said.

Asked if this was the first time that the free-wheeling ambassador had been scolded by Mr. Carter, Mr. Powell smiled. But Jerrold Schecter, the press spokesman for the National Security Council, said, "It's the first time we've done it publicly."

Mr. Young's statements were made at a particularly sensitive time for the administration, which

was in the midst of its protests to the Soviet Union over the trials of dissidents Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg. In the view of administration officials, the state-

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## Thailand Agrees On Peace Terms With Cambodia

BANGKOK, July 16 (AP) — Premier Kriangsak Chomanan met today with Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary and said afterward that measures were found to end the fighting on the Thai-Cambodian border.

He said that he could not guarantee that peace would come to the embattled border area, "but time will tell." He said he and the Cambodian official "found measures on both sides to bring peace to the border." Sporadic fighting has continued along the border since the Communist takeover of Cambodia in 1975.

Ieng Sary, who ends his four-day visit tomorrow, said the fighting was the result of misunderstandings. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Kriangsak said he had accepted an invitation to visit Phnom Penh, but no date has been set. He also said that Ieng Sary accepted the idea of an exchange of ambassadors. Thailand now has no formal relations with Cambodia.

## Israeli Cabinet Snubs Weizman On Peace Talks

JERUSALEM, July 16 (WP) — In an unmistakable snub of Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, the Israeli Cabinet today put off for a week discussion of the new peace proposals that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt suggested to Mr. Weizman in meeting near Salzburg last week.

Moreover, the Cabinet all but shut the door on similar independent forays into foreign policy by the defense minister in the future by ruling that negotiating representatives of Egypt and Israel from now on should be "reciprocal" in ministerial status.

Even more explicitly, the Cabinet snubbed peace overtures made by opposition Labor Party leader Shimon Peres to Mr. Sadat in Vienna, declaring in a communique that the exclusive authority for conducting negotiations with Egypt "or with any state in a state of war with Israel" rests with the government and its authorized representatives.

The Cabinet's actions reportedly were accompanied by fierce internal bickering by the ministers and growing irritation by Prime Minister Menachem Begin over Mr. Sadat's preference for talking with others in and out of the Israeli government instead of Mr. Begin or Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.



Jewish demonstrators in New York hold placards in front of the offices of Aeroflot, the Soviet national airline, protesting the 13-year sentence of dissident Anatoli Shcharansky Friday.



## For Role in Provincial Violence

## China Arrests 2 Linked to 'Gang of 4'

TOKYO, July 16 (AP)—Chinese authorities have arrested two "counterrevolutionaries" notorious for their major role in wrecking Szechwan province, the Chinese news agency reported yesterday.

The arrests of Liu Chieh-ting and his wife Chang Hsi-ting were described as part of Peking's continuing crackdown on anti-government factions.

The agency said Mr. Liu and his wife were "confidants of the hated Gang of Four," a reference to the four radical leaders who lost out in a bid for power following the death in 1976 of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The four, last reported under arrest, included Mao's widow, Chiang Ching.

The agency said Mr. Liu and his wife, "acting on orders from Chiang Ching," incited large-scale violent conflicts, claiming that the country will belong to whoever wins the fight.

It reported that they "launched three major armed assaults which alone took a toll of more than 2,000 lives and left another 8,000 disabled" in the province in southwestern China. Szechwan is China's most populous province with more than 45 million inhabitants.

"They directed attacks against military installations to seize arms and ammunition and kill Chinese liberation army cadres and fighters," the agency said.

The agency also accused the pair of "beating and severely injuring many local cadres and having others thrown into prison while more than 100 cadres at the county or higher levels were hounded to death."

The report did not say when the attacks occurred, but observers said they were believed to have taken place between 1976 and 1977.

There have been reports of trouble in Szechwan since last fall, but the news reports apparently were the first official account.

It said that Mr. Liu and his wife were "repudiated at a mammoth rally held in Chengtu on June 24 that was broadcast live throughout the province. They were arrested after the meeting. The 10 million people present or listening voiced enthusiastic support for this decision."

## Chinese On Talks

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between the Chinese themselves, in ways that are acceptable to the parties involved.

He said he also found domestic policies more realistic, as the Chinese move away from harsh domestic measures that had been pursued by the "Gang of Four," a Peking clique led by Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, which was purged in late 1976.

"I think it's safe to say they were harder on the Gang of Four than on the people on Taiwan," said Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y., about the Chinese officials they saw.

In the past, Peking's standard conciliatory statement toward Taiwan has been a plea for people on the island to admit their mistakes and come over to the mainland side, rather than a suggestion of talks.

In a speech on March 6, Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng said he hoped that "military and administrative personnel of the Kuomintang" would "clearly see the general trend of events and take the road of patriotism and unification of the motherland."

## No Similar Remarks

Peking's last apparent public call for negotiations came in February, 1973, when former Kuomintang General Fu Tso-yi addressed a meeting in the Chinese capital. "We are all Chinese," he said in a speech supposedly aimed at Kuomintang officials who had not yet come over to the Communist side. "Let us come together and talk."

An analyst who has followed Chinese statements closely for the last three years said that he could remember no remarks similar to those made to Rep. Wolff's group.

A member of the group said the Chinese noted that past efforts to cooperate with the Kuomintang had not worked well, but they added that many Communist leaders had attended school with Kuomintang officials.

Rep. Wolff said Peking told the group that further sales of U.S. warplanes to Taiwan would interfere with negotiations over a solution to the Taiwan issue.

## Soviet Satellite Launch

MOSCOW, July 16 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has launched into orbit another in its Molnia series of communications satellites, Tass said today.



President and Mrs. Carter wave to onlookers during a motorcade down West Berlin's Kurfürstendamm on Saturday. With them in the car are Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, beside Mrs. Carter, and Mayor Dietrich Stobbe of West Berlin, standing behind Mr. Schmidt.

## Optimism Prevails at Bonn Summit

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delegations are working on the detailed language of a final communiqué. The main body of it was elaborated in advance, but gaps have been left for key countries to insert statements about their specific policy intentions.

Mr. Schmidt said a consensus had been achieved on growth, unemployment and inflation, and specific commitments were expected from all the participants about their future policies in these fields.

On energy, he said there was agreement to reduce the volume of oil imports and to boost the use of coal and of nuclear energy with improved safeguards. He said the United States would make a specific statement.

On monetary issues, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France outlined the planned European zone of monetary stability, and President Carter said the United States supported European economic integration, but was concerned to learn details about the European currency measures before reaching.

The meeting will also issue a separate statement about a new approach to the issue of terrorism, worked out by the heads of state today at a working lunch.

On the economic substance, the key governments have noticeably toned down their previously sharp

criticism of each other at the onset of this meeting. The broad outlines of a package have been widely aired. It would include:

• Acceptance by West Germany of the Carter administration's realistic expectations of passing an energy bill. Mr. Carter and Mr. Blumenthal have said here that congressional committees have "passed four-fifths of it." Mr. Carter told the summit meeting today he expected Congress would eventually pass even the controversial fifth point, the crude oil equalization tax.

• Agreement by West Germany, in exchange, to tax cuts designed to stimulate domestic demand — a step sought by Britain and other countries, which feel that West Germany's prosperity should enable it to take more imports and stimulate European growth.

• Agreement by Japan to admit an additional \$4 billion in Western exports to help offset its \$14 billion trade surplus.

• Agreement by countries like Britain and Italy with balance of payments problems to measures designed to counteract this trend and boost exports.

• Agreement by all industrial countries to maintain the momentum of the Geneva trade talks in order to overcome the temptation to trade protectionism that has resulted from the current economic difficulties.

## Pravda Hits Adversaries Of U.S. Trade With USSR

(Continued from Page 1)

portion existing between the crimes and the sentences."

The Pravda article said that the U.S. business community "is bringing" at suggestions that U.S.-Soviet trade should be cut back, and it blamed the anti-Soviet feeling in the United States on the "military-industrial complex," which it said "is still stubbornly following the road toward achieving a further increase in international tension."

Administration officials said that Mr. Carter also is prepared to hold up approval of an export license for Dresser Industries to build a plant in the Soviet Union to manufacture oil drilling equipment, according to another source quoted by the Star.

Possible Trade

Reporters accompanying Mr. Carter to the current economic summit conference in West Germany were told yesterday that the Carter administration will try to obtain a reduction in Mr. Shecharansky's sentence, and there was speculation the United States might try to work out an exchange in which Mr. Shecharansky and Mr. Ginsburg would be traded for two Russian UN employees arrested on spy charges in New Jersey.

White House press secretary Jody Powell said that he knew nothing about such prisoner-trade efforts, and that it was premature to be negotiating on Mr. Shecharansky's behalf.

## WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	24	75	clear
AMSTERDAM	17	62	cloudy
ANKARA	23	71	clear
ATHENS	23	71	clear
BELGIUM	20	68	clear
BELGRADE	23	73	clear
BERLIN	14	57	cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	cloudy
BUCHAREST	24	75	cloudy
BUDAPEST	20	68	cloudy
CASABLANCA	25	77	clear
COPENHAGEN	14	57	rain
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	cloudy
DUBLIN	14	57	cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	59	cloudy
FLORENCE	20	68	clear
FRANKFURT	19	66	clear
GENEVA	17	63	cloudy
HELSINKI	15	59	cloudy
ISTANBUL	28	82	clear
LAS PALMAS	29	84	clear
LISBON	17	63	cloudy
LOS ANGELES	22	71	clear

In Arezzo, Italy, Enrico Berlinguer, leader of that nation's Communist Party, the biggest Marxist party in Western Europe, condemned the Soviet Union for the trial. "We consider them as signs which contradict those ideals and that practice of freedom, and of tolerance which we believe must constitute an essential and unmovable part of the life of a socialist society," he said.

In New York, U.S. Jewish leaders urged Americans to consider a boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980.

Rabbi Israel Miller, chairman of the American Zionist Federation, said, "It cannot be business as usual. Holding the Olympics in Moscow is a travesty."

Reporters' Trial to Begin

MOSCOW, July 16 (UPI)—The trial of two U.S. newspaper reporters accused of espionage begins this week in a further test of worsening Soviet-U.S. relations, but the two defendants do not intend to take any part in the court proceedings because they feel that the charges are without merit.

The reporters, Craig Whitney of The New York Times and Harold Piper of the Baltimore Sun, are out of the country. They have said that they will not appear for the civil court hearing Tuesday.

Another possible discrepancy concerns the extent of the CIA's cooperation with the South African intelligence service. Sources said that administration witnesses sought to minimize the link, but that the intelligence committee uncovered CIA documents showing that much information was relayed to the South Africans, who also provided support to Unita.

South African Link

Mr. Colby said: "We knew that they were working there, we had some contacts, but it was not a joint operation."

Mr. Kissinger, according to an aide, was "indignant and outraged"

## But Affirm Each Nation's Right

## OAU Ministers Condemn Foreign Bases in Africa

KHARTOUM, Sudan, July 16 (UPI)—African foreign ministers yesterday ended two days of fiercely acrimonious debate on the issue of foreign intervention without taking any concrete steps to prevent it.

The Organization of African Unity's Ministerial Council unanimously adopted a seven-point resolution condemning foreign military bases, alliances and pacts in Africa, but affirming the right of each country to act as it sees fit.

But the resolution appeared unlikely to affect the presence of an estimated 40,000 Cuban troops and 11,000 French soldiers now in Africa.

"We achieved absolutely nothing but shouting at each other for two days," said one delegate from one of the so-called moderate states. "I suppose it does us all good to let off steam but we must also be careful not to lose our credibility."

## Foreign Pacts Condemned

In its resolution, the Ministerial Council said it "rejects and condemns the presence of military bases and foreign alliances or pacts."

It called on member states to "put an end as soon as possible" to any engagement that runs counter to nonalignment.

The statement, which represented a compromise drawn up by the Sudanese hosts of the session, appeared to be a mild rhetorical victory for the radicals because France is the only outside power to admit having bases in Africa.

It has facilities in Gabon, Senegal and the Ivory Coast, as well as in tiny Djibouti, where it also has a mutual defense pact to come to Djibouti's aid in the event of attack. French troops are also stationed in Chad and Mauritania.

Cuba maintains an estimated 20,000 soldiers in Angola and some

12,000 in Ethiopia, but none of the countries involved considers the Cuban presence a formal presence such as a "base."

The ministers further agreed that it is the "sovereign right of every African state to select any political, social and economic system" that chooses.

In an earlier debate on the possibility of forming a pan-African force, the ministers agreed that any country has the right to ask for help, including military aid, from whomever it wants.

The position of the ministers will be put into the form of a resolution for consideration at a meeting of African heads of state beginning Tuesday.

## Young Gets A Scolding

(Continued from Page 1)

ment implicitly suggested little difference between what Mr. Young called "political prisoners" in the United States and the Soviet dissidents, undermining efforts by the president and others to protect the trials.

Mr. Young, a former Georgia congressman and civil rights leader, is one of the most controversial figures in the Carter administration. More than once, he has been a trouble for what State Department officials have considered carded and ill-timed public remarks. In the latest episode, Mr. Carter's White House advisers, who have known Mr. Young for years, said they had been aggressively defended him.

The first sign that Mr. Young had gone too far was given Thursday, when Mr. Powell said that the president, disagreed with ambassador's remarks, which he published in the Paris socialist daily newspaper Le Matin.

In Bonn Friday, it was disclosed that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had met with Mr. Young in Geneva, and at Mr. Carter's direction scolded him and warned him to be more careful.

In making public the president's telephone call, the White House clearly sought to drive home the point that Mr. Young is being ordered to hold his tongue and shut another such episode would like end his career at the United Nations.

Amin Praises Young

NAIROBI, July 16 (AP)—Ugandan President Idi Amin has praised Mr. Young for his remarks about political prisoners in the United States.

Radio Uganda today quoted Marshal Amin as praising Mr. Young for what he said was telling the truth about racial oppression in the United States and undermining U.S. imperialism and its pretense of human-rights policies.

## Malta Breaks '72 Accord, Closes U.K. Radio Station

VALLETTA, Malta, July 16 (UPI)—The government of this Mediterranean island nation extended its territorial waters yesterday and closed the British forces radio station in violation of a 1972 accord.

The government of Socialist Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, who has steered a neutralist course, adopted the measures five days after banning British journalists for allegedly spreading "a pack of untruths."

Mr. Mintoff, who has established close relations with Libya and China, said last week that the ban on British journalists was not related to the brief detention of his daughter in London last week.

Mr. Mintoff's daughter, Yana, 26, was taken into custody for throwing horse manure on the Parliament floor in protest against British involvement in Northern Ireland.

Malta extended its territorial waters from six to 12 nautical miles and its exclusive fishing area from 20 to 25 nautical miles. The measure is effective immediately but will be submitted to Parliament for ratification this week.

A spokesman for the British

Forces Broadcasting Station in the Maltese government order transmissions suspended. The British Embassy protested to officials here.

The spokesman said that Maltese is obligated under the Anglo-Maltese Fisheries Agreement of 1972 not to restrict the transmissions of the British forces station. The station operated 12 hours daily, transmitting English programs for servicemen and their families.

A few months ago it introduced programs by the British Broadcasting Corp., which Mr. Mintoff allegedly cut when he banned British journalists from the island last Monday.

He said the ban had been cleared because of "big lies spread by the British press about Malta since 1971 which the British government did nothing to refute." He said that the BBC had introduced a Maltese minister about British-Maltese relations and the never aired the interview.

"This pack of untruths," he called to the attention of the British high commissioner, Mr. Mintoff said.

## Kissinger, Colby Doubted on Angola

(Continued from Page 1)

CIA agents were acting as military advisers to the CIA-supported factions in Angola. The sources said that file documents included as an appendix to the study show that at least 12 and possibly as many as 24 CIA agents did help train military units inside Angola.

Another possible discrepancy concerns the extent of the CIA's cooperation with the South African intelligence service. Sources said that administration witnesses sought to minimize the link, but that the intelligence committee uncovered CIA documents showing that much information was relayed to the South Africans, who also provided support to Unita.

South African Link

Mr. Colby said: "We knew that they were working there, we had some contacts, but it was not a joint operation."

Mr. Kissinger, according to an aide, was "indignant and outraged"

about disclosure of the Senate committee's study, and called it "cheap politics."

He was quoted as saying: "Leaks like this are malicious attempts to smear those who were trying to resist the Cubans, the Soviets and the Communists in Angola."

Authorities considered evacuating the whole city but said later the situation was under control.

Officials said lightning set fire to 200 barrels containing a total 20 tons of sodium, and rainwater combined with the chemical into a cloud of caustic sodium hydroxide.

Factory Fire Spreads Irritants in Italy

TRENTO, Italy, July 16 (UPI)—Lightning struck a chemical factory Friday night, spreading a cloud of sodium vapors that caused skin and eye irritations to many of the city's 97,000 inhabitants.

Authorities considered evacuating the whole city but said later the situation was under control.

Officials said lightning set fire to 200 barrels containing a total 20 tons of sodium, and rainwater combined with the chemical into a cloud of caustic sodium hydroxide.

Not Like Laos

The former intelligence director who is now in private law practice in Washington, said that the thrust of his secret Angola briefings was "to show that we were not going to run it as we did in Laos," where CIA maintained a large force of agents and conducted full-scale military training exercises.

Mr. Colby said: "If some guy did step over the line, it was without my knowledge and I think it was minimal. It really didn't affect the basic thrust of the program."

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## Broadway, Hotels Booming

# Big Apple Bobbing Back As a Good Place to Visit

By Robert E. Dallos

NEW YORK — Don't look now, but that place they call The Big Apple, the one they were writing off a couple of years back, where tourist muggings got to be more prominent than Broadway shows, has done an amazing comeback.

With city fathers still crying for financial aid from Washington and many parts of the place still looking like the aftermath of a bombing raid, it can hardly be said that New York is booming.

But from the standpoint of the out-of-towner, New York apparently is once again the place to visit. Getting a hotel room can be even worse than it was back before "Fun City" was renamed "Fundless City." Broadway, which seemed on its last legs a few years ago, is having its best year ever. And night life generally is picking up.

Last year 16.8 million business and vacation visitors poured into the city, adding about \$1.6 billion to its economy. New York hasn't seen such numbers since the World's Fair in 1964 and 1965. So far this year, the number of visitors is running 15 percent ahead of last year.

**Low in 1971**

New York's low point was in 1971, when hotel occupancy dipped to 62.5 percent. "We suffered a bad image," said Charles Gillett, president of the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau. "Every night there was a diatribe on the Johnny Carson Show. Everybody was bad-mouthing New York, even New Yorkers themselves. Though our crime rate was lower than a lot of other cities, 16 or 17 others, in fact, we had the reputation of being the place to come to get mugged."

Hotel occupancy has risen steadily from that low point, and now many of the better hotels are averaging as much as 90-percent occupancy.

Fred Sampson, executive vice president of the New York Restaurant Association, complained that he was besieged with requests to help people get hotel rooms. "It's murder," he said. "There's a better chance of getting a spare room in the White House."

Other businesses are sharing in the visitor influx. In the first five weeks of the new theater season, which started June 1, ticket sales have increased by 20,000 from the year-earlier period. Tickets to such hit shows as "Dancin'" are being scalped for as much as \$100 — five times the face price.

**800,000 More Tickets**

Ticket sales last season rose 800,000 to equal the 9.6 million-ticket record set in the 1965-66 season.

The rest of New York's night life has revived with the opening of such discos as Studio 54 where, if the owner doesn't like your looks, he keeps you out; and New York-New York, and the Copacabana.

City fathers believe that the rest of the nation began changing its opinion of The Big Apple around the time of Operation Sail during the bicentennial and during the Democratic National Convention two years ago. In addition, after years of indifference, New York has been working hard to build an image. Big Apple T-shirts, lapel pins, towels, bumper stickers and the like abound.

An "I Love New York" campaign has been undertaken by the big Madison Ave. advertising firm of Wells, Rich Greene for the state Department of Commerce. The heart of the campaign has been television spots featuring Broadway stars.

**Dollar Decline Helps**

New York is also cashing in on the decline in the value of the dollar, which has made the city a cheaper place for many foreigners to visit than it was several years

## Bargaining Breaks Down In Louisville, Memphis

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP) — Firefighters in Louisville, Ky., returned to picket lines yesterday after an unsuccessful all-night negotiating session, while the largest municipal employees' strike in Philadelphia's history entered its third day despite a contract offer by the city.

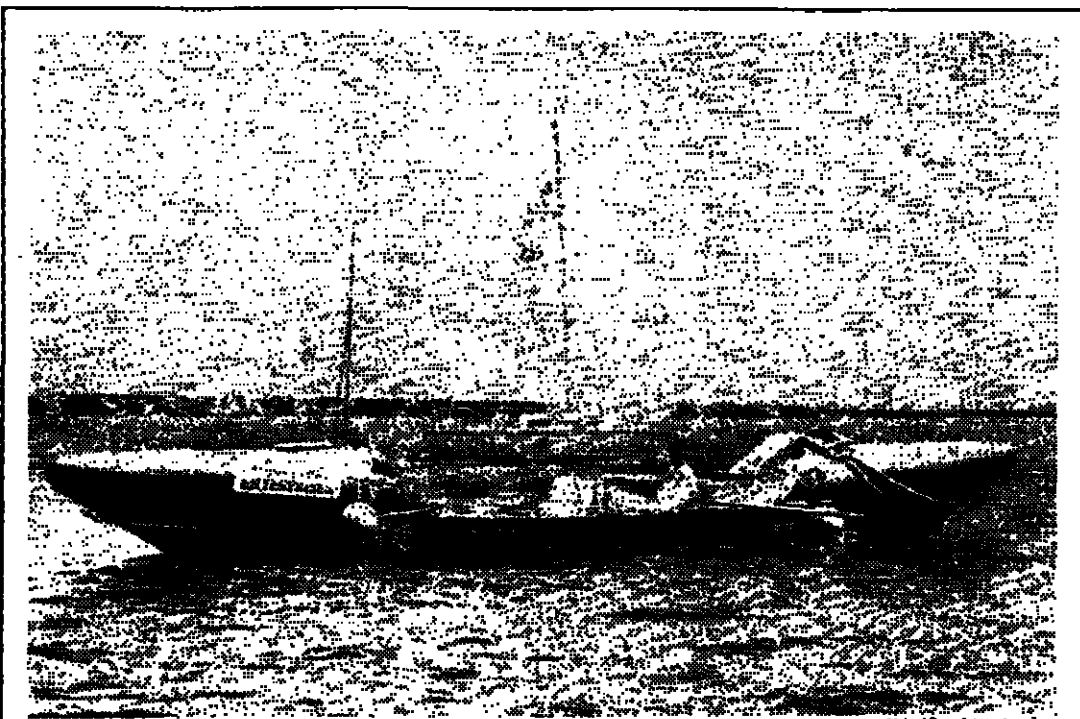
In Cleveland, police and other municipal employees who had honored the officers' picket lines went back to work after a one-day strike to protest Mayor Dennis Kucinich's dismissal of 13 policemen who refused one-man foot patrols in high-crime housing projects. The strike ended Friday night when a judge ordered arbitration of the dispute and reinstatement of the officers.

In Memphis, Tenn., policemen overwhelmingly rejected a new contract offer while firemen, who had struck three days earlier, suspended voting on a new pact after it appeared that it would not gain acceptance.

**National Guard at Fires**

About 200 armed National Guardsmen were protecting Louisville's 22 fire stations and, in some cases, helped fighting fires. However, no major fires were reported yesterday in the city of 400,000.

Late yesterday, Mayor William Stansbury said that the city will ask for a contempt-of-court citation against the firemen, despite an earlier statement by an aide that the city did want to avoid putting



**PACIFIC SOLOIST** — Oars in hand, Pat Satterlee leaves San Diego harbor Thursday in an attempt to reach Australia alone by rowboat. It is the first attempt by an American to make the 8,000-mile trip solo by rowboat. In 1971 and 1972, Britons John Fairfax and Sylvia Cook rowed from San Francisco to Australia in 362 days. The first Pacific solo rower was Anders Sveland of Sweden, who made it all the way from Chile to Samoa in 118 days in 1974.

## Protest Against Order Women GIs Share a Tent With the Boys

DARMSTADT, West Germany, July 16 (UPI) — Several female soldiers believe that the U.S. Army in Europe carried equality of the sexes too far when a half dozen of them had to share a tent for a week with male soldiers.

The commander of the unit involved said that he put the women in with the men because he ran short of tents.

But at least one of the women doubts that excuse and believes that they were being harassed by male non-commissioned officers.

Whatever the truth, with the Army aiming to have 12 percent of its force female by 1983, such incidents probably will recur.

The incident occurred during a six-day field exercise in May by Alpha Company of the 440th Signal Battalion.

"They told us our tent was being fixed," Sgt. Suzanne Sawyer, 25, said. "They divided off the tent with a haphazardly put up liner. You couldn't change or clean up because the men could still peek around the edges."

**Opts for Privacy**

Sgt. Sawyer, the highest-ranking enlisted woman of the group, refused to sleep in the tent with the men, opting instead for "a place that was private."

Spec. 4 Nancy Burciago, 20, moved into the tent only after spending a first restless night in a supply van.

"As soon as I walked into the tent, even though there was a partition, I heard about five men call out my name," she said. "I like to take what we call bird [spogee] baths. But I felt uncomfortable in the tent. I wasn't really worried that the men would come over and harass me in any way. I just didn't feel comfortable having them there, knowing they could see through the sides of the partition."

The husbands of the two women, both soldiers in the same battalion, but not assigned to the same tent, also objected to the arrangement, the women said.

A Army spokesman said that regulations call for separate sleeping and bathroom facilities for

## U.S., Israel Reach Air Service Accord

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — The United States and Israel yesterday reached a new civil aviation agreement designed to expand air travel between the two countries and lower the cost, officials announced.

The agreement would permit Israel to choose two new landing points in the United States immediately and two more cities in one year, spokesmen for the two sides said. Currently, El Al Israel Airlines can land only in New York City.

Avi Pazner, an Israeli Embassy spokesman in Washington, said Miami, Los Angeles, Chicago and Boston were the main U.S. cities being considered as new landing points.

The agreement would also permit unlimited rights for charter flights between the two countries, subject only to charter rules in the country of a trip's origin. That change is expected to encourage bargain flights and primarily benefit U.S. airlines.

Charter flights to Israel are now

## Gunman Protests Wife's Alien Status

LOS ANGELES, July 16 (UPI) — A blind man, angered over his French-born wife's continued alien status, fired several shots at an immigration service official on Basille Day Friday, sending one bullet less than a foot from where he was sitting.

Omer Sewell, deputy district director for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said he hid under a desk and was not hurt. The suspect was identified as Robert Corbett, about 40 years old, of Huntington Beach, Calif.

Police said he was upset about a regulation requiring an alien to have three years' unbroken residence in the United States before becoming a citizen.

## U.S. Grounds Pilot Hit by Surfer's Board

HONOLULU, July 16 (UPI) — The pilot of a plane that collided with a surfboard has been grounded for five months.

William Connelly was guilty of "the worst case of low flying I've heard in five or six years of hearing these cases," said Judge Robert Boyd of the National Transportation Safety Board.

He agreed with a Federal Aviation Administration recommendation that Mr. Connelly's license be lifted for nine months, but gave him credit for four months because he has not flown since the collision. Mr. Connelly admitted flying under the FAA minimum altitude of 500 feet.

Witnesses testified that Mr. Connelly was flying over water near Sunset Beach in a biplane when Robert Fram propelled his board into the air, spearing the plane's lower right wing.

Mr. Fram, 22, testified, "He was coming right at me below the level of a telephone pole. I heard the noise of the engine, heard the impact as I dove underwater."

The \$90 board was damaged but Mr. Connelly refused to pay to fix it, contending that Mr. Fram had purposely shot the board at the plane.

## Senate Limits Top-Paid Aides In White House

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UPI) — The Senate has voted to put a limit on top-paid White House aides but more than doubled President Carter's travel allowance.

The White House staff authorization, approved by voice vote, was sent to the House which has passed similar legislation. The bill would set the first ceiling on the number of high-level aides at the White House, although not on total employment, since 1959 when Congress voted to hold the staff to 14.

Sen. Jim Sasser, D-Tenn., floor manager of the bill, said that the White House staff numbers 361, the lowest since 1955, but Sen. William Roth, R-Del., said President Carter's much-heralded cut was imaginary because many had been shifted to a newly created office.

The bill would allow no more than 25 aides at \$57,500, 25 aides at \$52,500, and 50 aides at \$47,500. There would be no ceiling on employees in the lower pay brackets.

The legislation also would raise the president's travel authorization from \$40,000 to \$100,000 — the figure that Congress has appropriated for a number of years.

## Taxes: U.S. Inflation Adjustment Urged

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP) — Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has proposed that the government consider providing for the first time an automatic inflation adjustment for some federal taxes.

Sen. Long's proposal would break new ground in that there now is no inflation adjustment for taxes on individuals. Conservatives have complained that the impact of inflation increases the tax burden on earnings and capital gains.

Sen. Long suggested the move as a compromise that President Carter might consider to help ward off a major cut in capital gains taxes that seems likely to be approved by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Carter is toying with a far more modest compromise measure that would provide some relief for homeowners from capital gains taxes. But observers say that it is unlikely to draw many votes in Ways and Means.

**No Administration Reply**

The administration had no immediate reply to the suggestion, which was raised during a hearing of the Finance subcommittee on debt management and taxation, chaired by Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., D-Va.

The entry of the Senate Finance Committee chairman into the fray was regarded as an important development for the administration. Mr. Carter vehemently opposes a cut in capital gains taxes but has few allies in finding one off.

If Mr. Carter accepted Sen. Long's offer, he would have a powerful ally to help sidetrack the capital gains bill. Sen. Long earlier had indicated that he favored a capital gains cut.

The proposal Sen. Long suggested would apply only to a narrow area of taxation — the method of calculating the portion of a capital gain that might be subject to the minimum tax imposed on high-income taxpayers.

However, the proposal could open the door to consideration of inflation adjustments for other parts of the tax code, including the personal exemption, the minimum standard deduction or even the tax rates themselves.

**Half Taxed**

A capital gain is the profit a taxpayer makes from the sale of stocks or other property. Currently, only half a capital gain is subject to the regular income tax. So, in effect, capital gains are taxed at half rates.

In 1969, Congress enacted an extra tax, called the minimum tax, to prevent persons with large amounts of tax-sheltered income from escaping payment of income taxes. The untaxed half of capital gains is subject to this tax.

Sen. Long's proposal would reduce the portion of a capital gain subject to the minimum tax by adjusting the purchase price of an asset upward to account for inflation, thus leaving less "profit" to be taxed.

Although precise estimates were not available, government tax analysts guessed that the Long proposal would drain only about half the \$1.3 billion in tax revenues that the Ways and Means measure would take.

The full minimum tax now brings in about \$1.4 billion in revenues each year. Of this, about 86 percent comes from the untaxed portion of capital gains. The remainder represents modest taxes on various tax shelter income.

Majority Leader Robert Byrd said yesterday that the capital gains tax cut President Carter strongly has opposed "would probably be in order" to stimulate the formation

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## For Individuals

## Indians Rally in Capital After Cross-U.S. March

WASHINGTON, July 16 — Indians protesting completed their "Longest Walk" to the nation's capital yesterday amid declarations that Indians and blacks are the American political prisoners cited by the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young.

"Andy Young did not lie," Douglas Moore, a black city councilman, told a cheering crowd at a rally in Malcolm X Park.

There are political prisons in this country. There are Indians and black people in those jails," he said, referring to the controversial statement by Young, that the United States, as well as the Soviet Union, has political prisoners.

Indian leader Clyde Bellecourt accused the news media of given preferential treatment to Jewish people but not to the Indians. "They remember the Jewish holocaust," he said, "but we should ask the media why they have forgotten the massacres of the Indians."

**March Ignored**

He said American newspapers were full of stories about Soviet dissidents, but ignored the Indian march across the country.

Spurred on by war cries and toms, the marchers entered Washington yesterday morning to begin a week-long demonstration aimed at preserving what they said were the endangered rights of American Indians.

Actor Marlon Brando joined the estimated 2,500 marchers at their first stop, the Malcolm X Park rally, saying that President Carter should not criticize human-rights policies of foreign nations while the government continues to oppress Indians in the United States.

The Indians and their supporters marched past the White House and converged on the capital mall near the Washington Monument to officially end their 2,700-mile coast-to-coast trek. Participants said about

## Mexico Testing Dye to Warn of Herbicide in Pot

OAXACA, Mexico, July 16 (UPI) — Mexican drug enforcement officials are testing a dye that would warn marijuana smokers that the marijuana was treated with the herbicide Paraquat.

The Mexican attorney general's office has been using Paraquat since December, 1975, to destroy marijuana crops.

Recently, however, Mexican officials have been pressured to find a different marijuana killer, after Joseph Califano Jr., secretary of the U.S. Health, Education and Welfare Department, warned that smoking three to five "heavily contaminated" marijuana cigarettes a day could cause "irreversible damage" to the lungs after several months.

**Ilias LALAOUNIS**

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TOWER OF ATHENS

HOTELS  
GRANDE BRITAGNE  
& ATHENS HILTON

GREEN ISLANDS  
MYKONOS, CORFU, RHODES



## In Quest for Modern Survival

## Nagasaki Exploiting Its Eventful Past

By Andrew H. Malcolm

NAGASAKI, Japan (NYT) — "A long time ago," the gardener explained, "some general named Grant — I do not know which country he was from — came here and planted that tree."

The general was Ulysses S. Grant. Ninety-nine years ago this month the former U.S. president climbed the cobbled streets of this famous but now fading city and planted two banyan trees.

A few years ago, when one of them died, it was quickly replaced by the city to maintain the heritage. The other tree planted by Grant — to the Japanese he is Gu-ran-toh Shogun — survives, but it requires careful tending and doctoring and remains somewhat stunted.

Indeed, the tree, with its flaking, blindingly white bark, is an appropriate if overlooked symbol of a city that built its fame and future on people and business and things from foreign lands. Now Nagasaki, with a population of 447,000, is dying because of the past.

In the 1500s, the community, which was never important enough to have its own castle, was plucked from the medieval muck as a center of foreign trade. From 1639 to 1859, it was the only city opened to foreigners by fearful feudal rulers.

## Links With China

Through this port on Kyushu, the southernmost island, Japan was introduced to Christianity, bread, locomotives, asphalt, ginger ale and beer and modern armaments. The departure point for trade and cultural ties to China, it was the source of school outings that often chose Shanghai before Japanese cities.

And on Aug. 9, 1945, because it was cloudy over an alternate target, a B-29 bearing an atomic bomb blasted Nagasaki into the history books at 11:02 a.m. Over the years, the vast shipyards that once turned out imperial battleships have recovered to turn out cargo vessels and giant tankers in the millions of tons. In good years 80 percent of production here goes to foreign buyers; even fishermen rely on foreign fishing grounds for most of their catch.

Now the 200-mile limit threatens the fishermen, and a global glut of

tankers, the higher value of the yen and pricing decisions by oil producers thousands of miles away have plunged the shipyards into gloom and Nagasaki into recession.

The only bright spot, a modest one, is tourism, but many of the five million annual visitors are children on excursions into their country's past. But when Nagasaki's own children graduate from high school, 40 percent move elsewhere to start careers.

"Traditionally," Mayuki Nishikido, a 71-year-old Shinto priest, explained, "Nagasaki people have been conservative, relaxed, easygoing and respectful. However, I am afraid these characteristics have been diluted in recent years."

## Against Nuclear Repair

Some taxi drivers took time off the other day to join several hundred teachers, students and fishermen to protest the planned move of Japan's only nuclear-powered ship, the crippled Mutsu, to Nagasaki waters for repairs. For years the costly ship, which developed a radiation leak on its test voyage, has been idle in northern waters. The government has seized on the repair job as a measure to help the stricken shipyards, but officials have run around on some citizens' powerful "nuclear allergy" — that often ill-defined, seemingly irrational but deeply felt opposition to all things nuclear.

"I lost both of my parents and brothers that day," said Teruhide Koga, a 49-year-old taxi driver who must still seek frequent checkups for radiation effects, "so right after that August I hated war very much. As time went by those feelings weakened and healed. But now this Mutsu issue reminds me of those feelings I had right after the war, and I don't like them. I don't like them one bit."

## Cambodia Radio Reports Purge

BANGKOK, July 16 (UPI) — Cambodia said today that Cambodian Communist Party members have been purged and executed for being Vietnamese agents.

An official Phnom Penh radio report, monitored in Bangkok, said: "The party has flushed out the Khmer-Vietnamese running-dog agents of the aggressor, expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy who have sneaked their way into the ranks of our party."

It said "our youths have basically smashed and wiped out these agents."

The Cambodian report tends to confirm allegations by Cambodian refugees that purges have taken place in Cambodian Communist Party ranks, observers said.

"The bomb exploded at an altitude of 600 meters," the guide explains, "just beyond that large fuel-storage tank. Now, over there is the Mitsubishi shipyards where the famous battleship Musashi was built. And behind you is the Glover House."

Madame Butterfly did not sleep there, nor did she look out over the harbor for Lieut. Pinkerton, though, as the tourist brochures note, she could have, and that has been good enough for Nagasaki, so it has adopted Puccini's opera as local lore.

Behind the restored Glover House, at the top of the air-conditioned moving sidewalk up the hillside, is a bronze Madame Butterfly in kimono, a plaque and a series of wall fountains arrayed like notes in the score. The only difference between the tragic Italian tale about Nagasaki and the "real life" story adopted by Nagasaki is the beginning, the middle and the end — and the parts in between.

Thomas Glover was not named Pinkerton, was not an American, never in the Navy and did not leave town. He was British, arrived in 1859 and did not deal in altruism but in guns, supplying some of the warring clans that were washing over a chaotic country.

Fortunately for Glover, his side won and the emperor was restored to power. In gratitude, he awarded a medal to Glover, who married his Japanese sweetheart, Tsuru, and they lived happily ever after.

## Albanian Students Quit China for Home

HONG KONG, July 16 (UPI) — The Chinese news agency said today that Albania had ordered its students and trainees in China to return home.

A brief dispatch broadcast by the agency said that 31 Albanian "trainees" left Peking by air for home on Thursday. The remaining group of students and trainees will leave for Tirana next Thursday. The agency also said that all Chinese in Albania working on aid projects will leave Tirana for home this week.

China announced on Thursday that it was cutting off all economic and military aid programs to Albania.

## China Opens University

TOKYO, July 16 (AP) — The Chinese People's University, suspended in 1970 because of disruption by Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four," has reopened and will enroll 1,700 undergraduate and graduate students this fall, China said yesterday.



Passer-by in San Sebastian leaves money in a box for the family of Joseba Barandiaran, a Basque youth who was killed by police Tuesday. Flowers and autonomist writings mark the site of death, below Basque flag and poster saying "Barandiaran Assassinated, Punish the Guilty."

## Despite Refusal of Many Doctors to Operate

## Thousands in Italy Use Abortion Law

ROME, July 16 (AP) — Lorella, 19 and unmarried, just did not want a baby. So, like several thousand Italian women in recent weeks, she had an abortion — free, legal and no longer punishable as a crime against the "purity of the Italian race."

On June 6, a new law superseding a Fascist-era statute went into effect permitting abortion for the first time in Italy, whose dominant Roman Catholic Church considers it tantamount to murder.

Passed in parliament by Communist, Socialist and moderate parties over the opposition of the ruling, church-backed Christian Democrats, the law allows a woman over 18 to seek abortion for physical, economic, social or psychological reasons during the first 90 days of pregnancy.

Many women have done so despite a major campaign by the church, the refusal of many doctors to perform the operation, and a shortage of beds so acute that in one Rome hospital women admitted for abortions were crammed two to a bed.

## Official Figures

Official figures say 425 women in the Rome region of Lazio had abortions during the first month that the law was in effect. In the Piedmont region, there were 500 abor-

tions, and in the Milan area there were 794, despite a boycott by 63 percent of the doctors.

Lorella, a student in Rome, became pregnant in April and considered going to London for an abortion rather than use an Italian "mammona" — a backstreet abortionist who may charge \$500 for the work and do it in unsanitary conditions.

"I didn't feel like having a baby who would need a real mother and father," Lorella said. When the law passed, she decided to use it and went to a family planning group for the necessary medical certificate. Even if a doctor had decided her case did not meet the requirements, the decision would have been left to her after a seven-day wait.

She then took a blood test at a neighborhood clinic and went to Rome's Policlinico Hospital, the crowded university center whose walls are plastered with slogans denouncing doctors who have declared themselves conscientious objectors and refused to perform abortions.

Many nurses have refused, too, and in the Policlinico feminist groups have taken their places, helping out in the 11-bed abortion ward.

After a three-week wait for a bed, Lorella had her abortion in the first week of July. During her three-day stay, she said, every bed was occupied and at times several beds

had two women in them. But she said the sheets were clean, the doctor efficient and "it was safe and secure."

A big problem for those wanting abortions is that the church urges doctors and nurses to sign up as objectors — they must do this to avoid having to perform the operation — and warns that anyone connected with an abortion, from the woman to the attendants, faces excommunication. In the Rome area, 76 percent of obstetricians and gynecologists have registered as objectors, the local health office said.

Hundreds of women in Trieste recently occupied the regional health office complaining that women cannot get abortions or have to face long waiting lists because only one doctor in that city of 200,000 is willing to perform the operation. In Nuoro, Sardinia, women marched to protest the fact that not one doctor was available.

Family-planning groups have suggested that the law be altered to allow private abortion clinics as in the United States and northern Europe. On the other hand, a group called European Social Democracy wants to overturn the law by national referendum and has filed court papers announcing its intent.

A similar referendum four years ago failed to annul Italy's divorce law in a defeat for the Vatican.

## U.K. By-Elections Hint At Close National Race

By Roy Reed

LONDON, July 16 (NYT) — A pair of parliamentary by-elections in the heart of England last week has given no comfort to any of the party leaders, Labor, Conservative or Liberal. The chief message seemed to be that the coming general election will be extremely close.

Labor won both seats, but the Conservatives cut into their pluralities. The Liberals did worse than in the last general election but not as poorly as had been expected.

Probably the more important by-

election was in an urban Manchester district, Moss Side. About 3.5 percent of the voters swung to the Conservatives, compared to the 1974 general election. A national swing of that size would give the Tories a bare majority in the House of Commons.

But all sorts of influences could have accounted for that swing, including an unusually low turnout and a general grumpiness caused by a cold, wet summer.

The swing to the Tories was even greater in the other district, Penistone, a Yorkshire hill and mining area that is heavily Labor. They gained 8.8 percent on Labor there. Yorkshire miners have been more critical of Labor's economic policies than have the union rank and file.

## The Winners

The winners were George Morton in Moss Side and Allen McKay in Penistone. They will replace members who died recently.

This might be the last test voting before a general election. The best guess is that Prime Minister James Callaghan will call the election as early as October, in spite of Thursday's uncertain results. Technically, he could wait until the fall of next year.

One of Labor's fears is that the Liberals, whose 13 members of Parliament have been politically damaged by making a voting pact to give Labor a working majority, will collapse at the polls and lose their voters to the Tories. Thursday's voting showed them down from 1974, but holding on with more tenacity than had been expected. The Liberal candidates ran their customary third and finished far ahead of the splinter parties, including the Workers Revolutionary Party whose candidate, the actress Vanessa Redgrave, got 394 votes at Moss Side.

## Japan Volcano Erupts

TOKYO, July 16 (AP) — Mount Usu, a 2,384-foot-high volcano on Hokkaido, erupted pebbles, vapor and smoke today, but no injuries were reported and authorities said there were no plans to evacuate the area.

## Burma Refugee Flow Continues Unabated

DACCA, Bangladesh, July 16 (UPI) — The flow of Burmese Moslems into Bangladesh continues unabated, with about 2,000 having made the journey the week after Rangoon and Dhaka signed an agreement for repatriation, relief officials said today.

The officials at the refugee control center in Chittagong, southeast of Dhaka near the Burmese border, said that during the same period 1,413 people died in refugee camps and there were 644 reported births.

## Autonomy Remains the Issue

## Spain Critical of Police After Basque Disorders

By Jonathan Kandell

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, July 16 (NYT) — Disorders that shook northeastern Spain last week have confirmed the Basque region as the biggest political problem that emerged after the Franco dictatorship.

The incidents have led the national government to criticize the police action in the Basque region, an official attitude inconceivable during the Franco era. The government has ordered the police not to interfere if demonstrations resume in the Basque country. The police commanders were removed in Pamplona and San Sebastian, and a captain who led a police rampage in Renteria was suspended.

[The Spanish Cabinet dismissed the governor of Pamplona's Navarre province Saturday and increased the home rule powers of the Basque General Council, UPI reported.]

[The council is to have wider powers in agriculture, industry, commerce and city planning. Eduardo Amezaga y Montenegro, governor of Ciudad Real province south of Madrid, replaces Ignacio Llano in Pamplona.]

An uneasy calm returned Friday, amid unabated demands among the Basques for greater autonomy from the national government and for the dismantling of a police force that they regard as a repressive army of occupation.

## Autonomy Talks

"Our people are convinced that their common enemy is the forces of public order — and that they should be made to leave," said Juan Maria Bandres, a Basque senator who is considered a moderate.

The disorders coincided with parliamentary negotiations in Madrid for a new constitution spelling out the limits of autonomy for the various regions, including the four Basque provinces of Guipuzcoa, Vizcaya, Alava and Navarra.

In the weeks before the current crisis, terrorists who advocate complete Basque independence had stepped up shooting attacks. Apprehension was high among rising police officers who oppose even limited autonomy for the region. The recent upheavals appear to have helped both extremes by making it more difficult for Basque moderates to support autonomy as restricted as that which the new constitution might offer.

The disorders began on July 8 during the "running of the bulls" (festival in Pamplona, when Basque separatists and right-wing Francoist youths clashed, and police stormed into the melee. A Basque youth was shot dead.

## Police Riot

Protests quickly spread to other Basque cities. In San Sebastian, a youth was killed by police on Tuesday. On Wednesday a general strike shut businesses in most of the region, and barricades and bombs cut key highways and railroads.

On Thursday, after demonstrations had subsided, a 200-man police force ransacked stores in the town of Renteria, in an apparent bid to provoke further tension. The town, a grimy industrial communi-

ty only a few miles from the elegant corniche and resort beaches of San Sebastian, remains a potential flashpoint.

"The police sowed panic in our town," said Francisco Cruzat, a municipal official who saw the police riot. "With the streets absolutely calm and empty of people, they began to break down doors and store windows and fire tear gas grenades and rubber bullets at homes."

Florentino Anduza Buelles, a 41-year-old office worker, was struck in the head by a rubber bullet as he ate lunch and is in serious condition at a hospital, a relative said. Shopkeepers said the police stole gems, watches, sporting goods and food. A truck set on fire by the police partly blocked the main road by the harbor.

## Government 'Skeptical'

Police said that gun-wielding demonstrators tried to attack police stations. But Interior Minister Rafael Martin Villa cast doubt on police explanations of the killing of the two Basque youths.

"There are some points I am skeptical about," he said at a new conference. "Whether there ever was an assault on a police station and whether there was any shooting from the demonstrators."

The abysmal relations between the police and the Basques date from the Franco era. Armed resistance led by an organization known as ETA — the acronym for Basque "Euzko" and "Tas" — continues throughout the dictatorship and political and cultural repression here was particularly strong.

There are probably more documented cases of political torture here during the Franco era than in other Spanish regions. Franco policy was that Civil Guard personnel should not serve in their home regions. They and other police isolated here feel like an occupation army.

## Internal Strains

The disorders of the last few days have accentuated calls for dispersion of the national police and formation of locally recruited security forces.

Separatist demands have also increased, although there are broad differences between extremists and moderates on the definition of autonomy. ETA, which has perhaps 100 armed terrorists, advocates a virtually independent nation. Only a minority of Basque are consistent ETA supporters, but sympathy for the group mushroomed during incidents like the recent ones.

The mainstream Basque political group, the Basque Nationalist Party, has been vaguer about autonomy. Observers say it might accept a constitution that gave the region approximately the police, taxation and political powers that a state enjoys in the United States.

The tensions between Basque extremists and moderates were evident even during the last few days. They held separate demonstrations and at one point — Wednesday in San Sebastian — clashed in the streets.

## Guerrillas Kill 17 Blacks In Rhodesia Village Raid

MAKANZA VILLAGE, Rhodesia, July 16 (AP) — Two black guerrillas armed with automatic weapons killed 17 blacks in this remote village and then set fire to the huts with some of the victims still alive inside, authorities said yesterday.

It was the third civilian massacre attributed to guerrillas in three weeks.

A white security policeman and a survivor said the attack Friday night on the Zwimba reservation 80 miles west of Salisbury might have been connected with feuding among supporters of three moderate black politicians in Rhodesia's biracial government.

A white government minister discounted the statements that were the first reports from inside Rhodesia of guerrillas allegedly carrying out attacks in concert with members of any of the political parties.

"The terrorists could be doing this for any of the political factions," the policeman said of the raid. "They are so reliant for food and shelter on the local people they could do this almost as a return of a favor."

An army officer said six other tribespeople had been slain in Zimbabwe in the last 10 days, but did not believe the killings were instigated by supporters of the political parties.

## 500 Supporters Of Mrs. Gandhi Held in Delhi

NEW DELHI, July 16 (Reuters) — More than 500 members of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's wing of the opposition Congress Party were arrested today for defying an order banning demonstrations outside Prime Minister Morarji Desai's residence.

The Congress Party workers had gone to Mr. Desai's house to protest against a deterioration of law and order in the country and against rising prices.

Demonstrators' demands included government action to abolish the marriage dowry system and to confer land ownership rights on people who had moved to Delhi's resettlement areas. Mr. Desai said the question of land ownership would be examined and added that the government was prepared to give all possible help to eradicate what he called "the evil dowry system."

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Patterns vs. Traps

# World Chess Opponents Use Very Different Styles

By Robert Byrne

BAGUIO, Philippines, July 16 (NYT) — The two men who will face each other across the chess board at the World Chess Championship match, scheduled to begin Tuesday, have much in common. Each will be playing his first title match, each was born in the Soviet Union and each is a product of that country's no-nonsense system of turning out tough chess players. But there the similarity ends.

Anatoly Karpov, 27, the incumbent champion (who won his title by default rather than in a head-to-head match), is the quintessential Mr. Cool. The challenger, Viktor Korchnoi, 47, has a reputation as the most hot-headed, intense, irascible competitor in a world of hot-headed, intense and irascible competitors.



Anatoly Karpov

He is a frail-looking 5-foot-7 and is mild and self-effacing. But everything about him spells out efficiency in chess. His coolness in the tense five-hour sessions is extraordinary, totally unlike the keyed-up, harried behavior of most of his colleagues. When it is his opponent's turn to move, Mr. Karpov strolls languidly about the tournament room, quietly enjoying the other games. He aims primarily at establishing favorable patterns of play, rarely setting traps for his opponent. His intuitive approach, concentrating on pawn structure, stresses positional judgment rather than concrete calculation, and he seems almost to glide through the problems before him on the chessboard. Unlike many other grand masters, he never beats himself by making mistakes.

## Fastest Player

Since Mr. Fischer's retirement, Mr. Karpov is the fastest player in competition. Although each player is allowed two and one half hours in which to make 40 moves, Mr. Karpov rarely uses more than an hour and a half. Still, his delicate, positional style often gets him involved in lengthy maneuvering that tries his stamina in overtime sessions. Born in Zlatoust in the southern Urals, he now makes his home in Moscow. He swims for relaxation and also collects stamps.

When he arrived here on July 3, he said only that he felt himself well-prepared for the title match, but he politely declined to be drawn into a verbal battle with his opponent.

## Accuses Russians

Not so Mr. Korchnoi. When the challenger, a Soviet defector, arrived, a day earlier, he promptly accused the Soviet Union of holding his wife and son hostage and said that if they were not released he would post slogans on the play-

## Air Controllers Start Slowdown in France

BORDEAUX, France, July 16 (AP) — Air-traffic controllers at Bordeaux-Mérignac airport began a 24-hour slowdown today to back their demands for more pay and to protest what they say are inadequate working conditions and equipment in one of Europe's busiest air traffic control centers. Heavy delays were expected in all flights over southwestern France. The controllers said that the slowdown would end tomorrow morning but will be resumed every weekend until demands are met.



Challenger Viktor Korchnoi, in the special \$1,400 Swiss chair he'll use in the matches. The nonregulation seat has been inspected and X-rayed. The man behind him is not identified.

ing stage "in Russian, English and French so that Mr. Karpov and the spectators will have compassion for my family." "Justice," he said, demands that he beat Mr. Karpov. The challenger was born in Leningrad and has been ranked among the top 10 for 25 years. He defected to the Netherlands in 1976. He has since moved to Switzerland.

Since Mr. Korchnoi's defection he has played with renewed vigor, his games showing that he is taking pains to correct earlier defects. He is a devious tactician, relying as little as possible on positional judgment, relentlessly calculating combinations and delving into the remotest chance for a diabolical trap. All this requires exhausting mental work, but Mr. Korchnoi never stints, driving himself through a game with incredible energy.

The sheer amount of calculation Mr. Korchnoi does often forces him into time pressure. Again and

again, with the time flag about to drop, he has peeled off 10 moves in seconds.

This is a risky way to play, but Mr. Korchnoi's whole game is geared to risk-taking. He enjoys baiting his opponents, luring them to come at him full tilt so that he can impale them on the spears of his breathtaking last-minute counterattacks.

But what effect will this method of play have on Mr. Karpov, who stubbornly imposes his own pace on the game, refusing to be sidetracked? Mr. Korchnoi insists that he has to hate his opponent before he is truly ready for a game, and that kind of approach may be too emotional for his own good. It is bound to increase the tension of an already-tense game.

If Mr. Korchnoi has any hobbies, no one knows what they are, although he recently took up jogging. But that is really part of his training rather than recreation.

## Military Candidate Is Apparent Victor

# Indications of Fraud Mar Bolivian Presidential Vote

By Charles Krause

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 16 (WP) — With about 77 percent of the votes counted, Juan Pereda Asbun, the official candidate of Bolivia's military regime, has emerged with a majority in the July 9 presidential election.

It appears almost certain that Mr. Pereda will be inaugurated as Bolivia's first elected president in 12 years, replacing the retiring Gen. Hugo Banzer.

The Elections Court suspended all vote counting Friday — six days after the election — for the long holiday weekend celebrating the founding of La Paz. Mr. Pereda led with 50.6 percent. His party also won a majority in Congress, which will elect the new president if no candidate wins a majority of the popular vote.

Opposition party leaders and diplomats had hoped that Mr. Pereda would not receive an absolute majority of the 1.8 million votes cast because of widespread irregularities and apparent vote-counting fraud, which, in the eyes of many Bolivians, human-rights groups and the Carter administration, has invalidated the election.

While there is little doubt that Mr. Pereda would have received a plurality without fraud, it is generally believed that the military, which indirectly controlled the election machinery, stole the votes necessary to give Mr. Pereda a majority to avoid a parliamentary runoff.

The slow counting procedure and the increasingly obvious indications of fraud — including more votes counted in two of Bolivia's departments than there were registered voters — have created tension that some observers believe may explode into violence as the Aug. 6 inauguration date draws closer.

The handling and outcome of the election pose a dilemma for the Carter administration, which had hoped that the return to democracy in Bolivia would set an example for other Latin American military regimes.

If the Bolivian military gets away with a fixed election, without much U.S. reaction, other Latin military

governments may think that the Carter administration is more interested in form than substance. But if the administration reacts too strongly, it may prompt a strong nationalist reaction by the Banzer government, which probably would not tolerate what it would view as U.S. interference in its domestic affairs.

The result could be a refusal to allow any elected government to take office, which diplomatic observers believe would be worse for Bolivia than a Pereda regime.

Although Mr. Pereda seems determined to get a majority of votes to avoid a runoff, he also apparently realizes that his government would be stronger with some opposition party members in it.

Sources said that Mr. Pereda has approached one of his three principal opponents, former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, about the possibility of forming such a coalition.

But Mr. Paz refused to discuss the matter, according to these sources, citing a pact made public Wednesday between himself, Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of a center-left coalition that received the most opposition votes, and centrist Christian Democrat Rene Bernal.

Mr. Pereda, a former air force general, was interior minister until last January, when Gen. Banzer picked him to run as the military's

choice for president. Many here believe that a Pereda government would be nothing more than an extension of the relatively conservative Banzer regime.

Bolivia's military government accused the United States yesterday of "false paternalism and open intervention" in the presidential elections, United Press International reported.

The Department of State awaits the action of the Elections Court as if Bolivian institutions had to ask permission of foreign governments to carry out their lawful duties, the Bolivian government said.

## S.J. Gillen Dies, Ex-Chairman of Ford of Europe

WHITEHALL, Mich., July 16 (AP) — Stanley J. Gillen, 66, a former board chairman of Ford of Europe, died here yesterday.

Mr. Gillen, a native of Toledo, Ohio, earned a bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Detroit in 1933. He joined the Ford Motor Co. in January, 1947, as an administrator in the Rouge complex. He held several managerial positions in finance before his election as vice president of the company in 1967.

In June, 1969, Mr. Gillen became chairman of the board of Ford of Europe. He left that job in May, 1971, and was a consultant until his retirement in January, 1972.

## Harold Martin

LOS ANGELES, July 16 (UPI) — Harold Martin, 83, an attorney recognized as an authority on oil and gas law, died Friday at Good Samaritan Hospital. He was a senior member of the law firm of Hanna Morton and also engaged for many years in oil production with the firm of Morton and Doley and the West American Oil Co.



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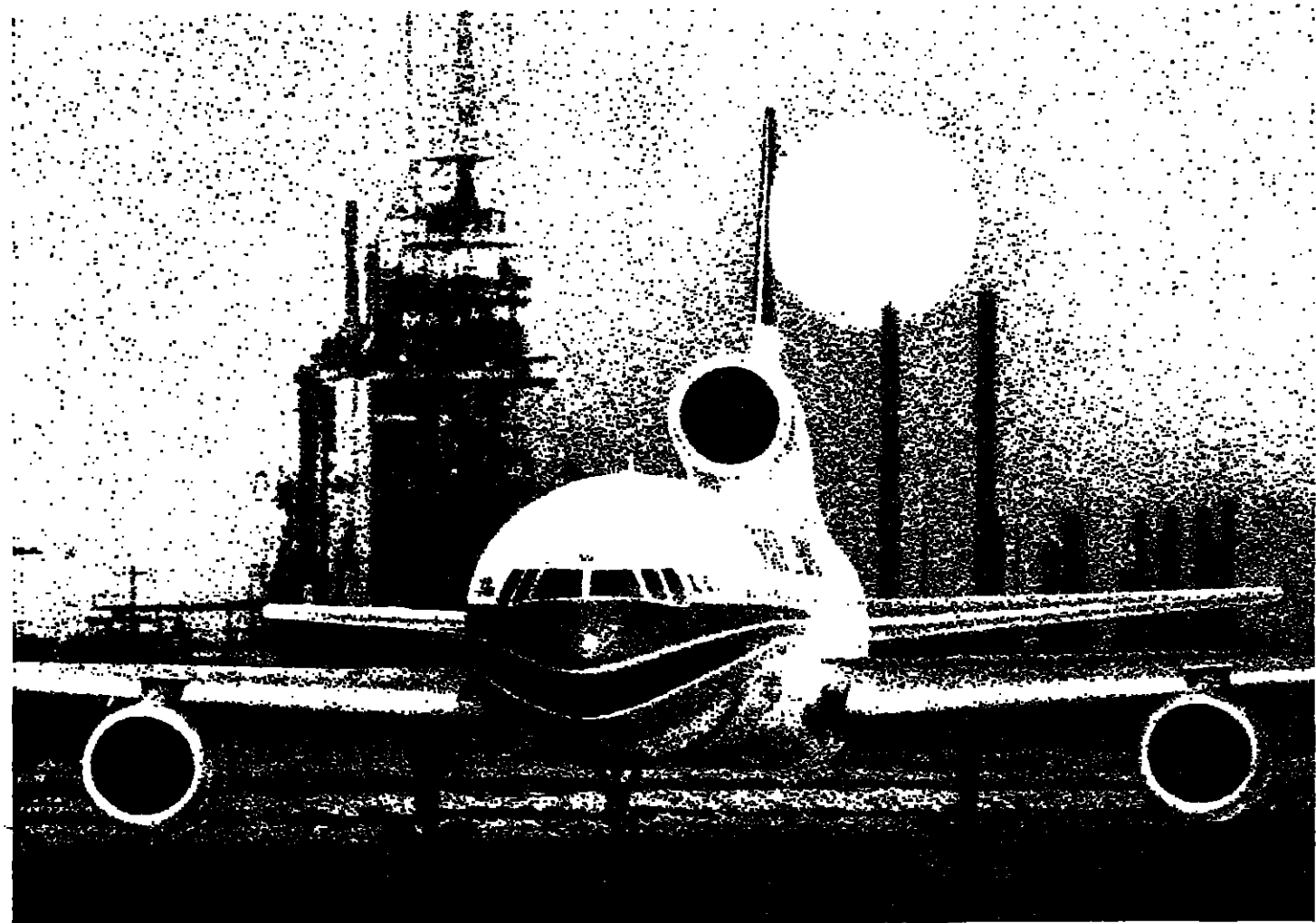
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## A Little Bit of Censorship

The spectacle of the mighty Soviet Union hounding the gnats of dissidence with clubs and cannon ought to remind us that there is no such thing as a little bit of repression. As they showed again in the farcical trials and brutal sentencing of Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginsburg, the Russians no longer shoot their dissenters but merely cart them off to Siberia. As they will demonstrate in a further farce this week, they no longer censor the dispatches of foreign reporters but merely bring them to court on charges of slander. They no longer haul ordinary folks out of bed for telling a bad joke or composing unorthodox music but merely suppress all unapproved communication and terrorize people with threats of economic deprivation and social ostracism. A tyranny can be more or less tolerant; it cannot cease to be a tyranny.

We raise the subject not to belabor a bankrupt Soviet ideology but to see what instruction we can salvage for ourselves. As many have shrewdly observed, there are some unavoidable similarities in the behavior of huge bureaucratic societies. The pressure to disperse some authority in Soviet society has coincided with a slow concentration of authority in the United States. We can learn from that, even though there is no symmetry there. Soviet power rests on the premise that a self-perpetuating hierarchy must be the final arbiter of everything — an orthodoxy. American government derives its power only from the consent of the governed — from an amalgam of diversity.

Orthodoxy carries its own imperative: Someone must define it. What distinguishes democracies is that they have no such someone. So they must suppress the occasional, and understandable, temptation to define what is orthodox. Nazis must be left to march not because they are acceptable but because we trust no one with the definition of what is. A burst of dirty words on a radio broadcast should not be the cause of government censure because no single authority can be trusted to label ideas as indecent.

Yet a recent Supreme Court majority of five thought that reasonable people can draw a line somewhere — if only for the sake of the children. Indeed, too many of our recent Court majorities have been searching for a "reasonable" outer edge of orthodoxy, loosely offering such unargued propositions as that broadcasting "has the most limited First Amendment protection" and that what most people would regard as offensively filthy words "surely lie at the periphery of First Amendment concern." Limited? Periphery? Looking over the current Court's struggle

with difficult issues of free speech, we would beg it to reflect further on the ultimate values of our society. Its obligation is not to search for reasonable definitions of the acceptable or orthodox but to diffuse the power of those who pretend to the job. Let the many decide, and a few will offend the rest. But let a few decide, and the many are sure to be deprived.

Out of an unwarranted concern that some newspaper or citizen might destroy evidence bearing on a crime, the Court has granted magistrates the power to authorize police searches of the premises of citizens not even suspected of wrongdoing. On the unproved proposition that the media inflame their communities against fair trials, judges are sealing the doors on legal proceedings, gagging lawyers and prosecutors and forcing reporters to become witnesses in the cases they cover. On the theory that the media are insensitive to the rights of privacy and reputations of prominent citizens, the Court has been whittling away at its own definition of a "public person" who must demonstrate malice before he can charge a libel. In the name of protecting secrets, the censorship of books criticizing government has begun. The unspoken assumption behind this drift is that the media have grown too big and too "pervasive," and besides, who elected them to speak more loudly than anyone else? It is a superficially beguiling question to which there are basically two answers.

One is merely pragmatic. The market of the many elects the sources of its information. Not just the prudishness of an editor keeps dirty words off this page. Nor is it only the conscience of a broadcaster that directs his coverage toward the broad middle ground of public interest — and prejudice. Surely the courts have heard of the fate that awaits a television producer against whom the Nielsen ratings jury turns thumbs down.

A better answer lies at the heart of our ideology. It is the purpose of the First Amendment to assure that no authority, no matter how democratically chosen or widely applauded, is entrusted with the job of censor. The sensibilities of children, the rights of defendants, the imperatives of national security — all lend themselves to convenient justifications for censorship. Surely there are less offensive ways to protect the community: Secrets can be guarded; nuisances can be zoned; movies can be X-rated. But there is no such thing as a little bit of prudent censorship. Censoring requires a censor. It is the ultimate orthodoxy of our democratic faith that no one is fit for the job.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Success in Namibia

The agreement by nationalist guerrillas to a Western plan for Namibian independence is the best thing that has hit southern Africa in years. South Africa, the reigning colonial power for 58 years, had already accepted the Western plan for a United Nations-supervised transition to independence this year. The guerrilla organization called SWAPO backed and filled, but now it has come along, too. Putting the plan into effect will be a tortuous exercise, but success does finally seem within reach.

How did this near-miracle of accommodation between South Africa and SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organization), long at each other's throats, come about? One can guess that South Africa wanted to rid itself of a running sore and to do so in a way that would leave its Namibian friends (white and black) reasonably well off and earn it some credit in Africa and in the West for its moderation. SWAPO perhaps decided that it stood to gain more by compromising than by staying outside and giving its black political rivals inside a chance to consolidate their advantage.

SWAPO, we gather, was heavily influenced by Angola, Namibia's northern neighbor and the guerrillas' sanctuary. The Angolans, in urging SWAPO to go home and take their political chances, evidently had in mind to end South Africa's punishing anti-guerrilla reprisals into Angola and to end as well South Africa's support of Angolan insurgents.

The plan for Namibia was drawn by five members of the UN Security Council (the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada). They sagely took the play away from the General Assembly, whose automatic Third World-Communist majority tends to make it unsuitable for serious political work. Within the "gang of five" the United States took the lead, and within the U.S. government UN Ambassador Andrew

Young provided the inspiration, and his deputy, Donald McHenry, did the heavy negotiating.

We say this not out of excessive pride but by way of noting that U.S. diplomacy, which needed badly to win one somewhere, seems to have won one in Namibia. This is not a bad time, moreover, for the diplomatic talents of Andrew Young to bear fruit. He has been criticized, here and elsewhere, for some of his pronouncements. But it was his strategy of enlisting the "front-line" African states to deal with the guerrillas, while the Western states worked on South Africa, that produced the Namibian breakthrough.

The question of the hour is whether the Namibian example of Western-sponsored political and racial accommodation, freezing out open Communist intervention, is relevant to the struggle in Rhodesia. The differences are substantial, and no one can be sanguine. We would underline, however, what seems to have been one of the chief elements visible in Namibia. The United States and its allies not only offered an agreement whose terms were acceptable, given the alternatives, to both sides. In its manner of diplomacy it approached both sides without giving either of them a basis for serious complaint about U.S. fairness.

It is precisely the perception that in its manner, if not its terms, the United States has favored one side (the Patriotic Front) against the other in the Rhodesian conflict that has stirred the increasing congressional concern with administration policy in Rhodesia. The Namibian settlement, as a demonstration of U.S. diplomatic competence, will help the administration deflect some congressional pressures on Rhodesia. To improve its chances of diplomatic success there, however, the administration will have to convince its critics — and the parties — that U.S. policy does justice to both sides.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

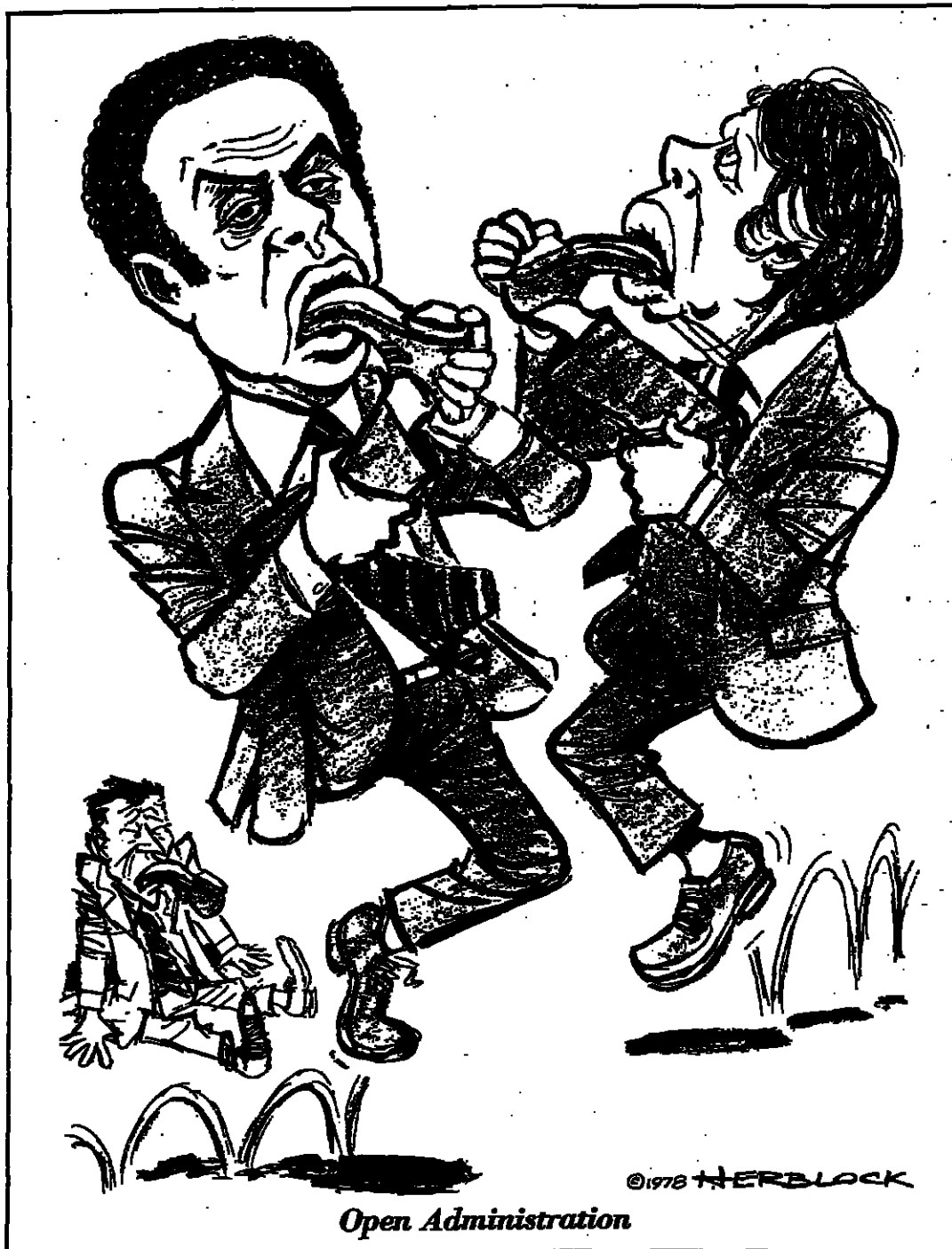
### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
July 17, 1903

NEW YORK — Farmers in desperate need for extra labor to harvest their crops boarded a train near Otis, Kan., yesterday, and shanghaied a group of students who were on their way to help with the harvest in another town. The group of students, which included several sportsmen, put up a worthy fight, but because of the early hour most of the students were asleep and did not know what was going on until they found themselves on the platform with their captors.

Fifty Years Ago  
July 17, 1928

NEW YORK — East Coast farmers are hoping the reverse of the legend of St. Swithin's Day (July 16) will hold true this year. The legend says that "if it rains on this day it will rain the next 40 days." But yesterday dawned bright and clear over most of the East Coast, in contrast to the unusually rainy last two weeks. The rain has damaged Eastern seaboard crops, including Long Island and New Jersey cherries, strawberries and apples, and New Jersey onions.



Open Administration

## Where Carter Miscalculated on Rights

William Pfaff

PARIS — When President Carter launched his human rights campaign at the beginning of last year, he scarcely could have imagined the situation he finds himself in today. A hardened Soviet policy toward intellectual and political dissenters now has sentenced one of them, Anatoli Shcharansky, to 13 years in prison and another, Alexander Ginsburg, to eight years. Allegations of espionage and criminal dealings are bruited about others. U.S. newspapermen and businessmen are harassed in Moscow. And the Carter administration searches for something effective to do about all this.

But Secretary of State Cyrus Vance says that the SALT talks are too important to be jeopardized. Reprisals against the Russians in trade and technology exchanges are talked about, but even if they were adopted, no one really expects them to change the way the Russians are behaving. The United States has provoked a crisis which it is powerless to resolve on any but humiliating terms.

### Two Errors

Carter made two fundamental errors, and both reflect a disquieting lack of realism about international affairs. The first was that he failed to understand that the Communists are serious about their beliefs and serious about power. The Soviet Union is a state with an official ideology which claims to provide a scientific explanation of history and of where history is going. It claims to provide the truth about social and political struggle.

There may be Soviet leaders today who doubt the truth of Marxism-Leninism. If so, they nonetheless must act as if they believe it to be true. The Soviet system is built upon the assumption that a single, correct explanation exists for every political question.

Because Soviet ideology is held to be true, those who challenge it are the dissenters — are by definition wrong. In fact, because they are challenging what is supposed to be a scientific truth, they may be thought irresponsible, in need of medical treatment. It is not an accident that dissenters in the Soviet Union often have been forcibly treated, or imprisoned, in psychiatric hospitals.

Such people may also, of course, simply be foreign agents. This is, for the Soviet leaders, the most satisfactory answer as to why writers and scientists, some of them eminent people, should deliberately threaten the established order.

But the Carter policy of backing the dissenters seemed to assume that the leaders of the Soviet Union do not really believe in the truth of their own system. It seemed to assume that underneath it all they really are open to the notion of free debate and controversy, and that if the merits of the free system were explained to them clearly enough they eventually would have to acknowledge that the Western system really is best and would stop persecuting their intellectuals.

### 'Objective' View

Instead, they took Carter's interventions as subversive interference in their affairs. And they concluded that the dissenters were no mere domestic nuisances but that "objectively" they had become the agents of a foreign threat. Marxism is very clear on "objective" historical roles, as opposed to the subjective intentions of those acting out those roles.

The other thing Carter failed to understand was that while he could

interfere verbally in Soviet domestic matters he could do nothing seriously to change things without running the kind of risks both he and U.S. public opinion would find unacceptable. Obviously the United States could launch a campaign of propaganda and real subversion meant to overturn the present government of the Soviet Union and replace it with a more liberal one. The chances for success in such a campaign would not, perhaps, be very great, but it is a possible policy choice for the United States. However, everyone knows that such a campaign could not be carried out without serious risk to the United States itself, including the risk of war. Governments do not tolerate subversive programs directed

against them without looking for retaliation and revenge.

### Crucial Difference

So Carter failed to grasp the seriousness of what he was doing, and also failed to understand that he was starting something he had little hope of seeing through. Why did he do it? The apparent answer is that he does not understand the crucial difference between actions inside his own country and acting in foreign affairs. The president has real power — political and executive power — within the United States. But also his critics and even his enemies within the country nonetheless share with him the same framework of ideas and values. There is an ultimate community of common

interest. Whatever the political quarrels, everyone, in the end, is concerned for the security and well-being of the American nation and people. Thus conflicts have a natural limit. They do not lead to war, for one thing.

But the Soviet leaders are concerned with the security of the Soviet Union, and with maintaining their own power. As they see it, Carter has actively been attempting to undermine them, and subvert their society. And of course, objectively, they are right.

William Pfaff writes on international politics for the New Yorker magazine. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

## Future Uncertain for 7 at Bonn

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Two were golden boys — brilliant, rich and handsome. Two moved rapidly from obscurity to the top by sheer brains and drive. The three others emerged victorious from years of strenuous political fighting. Still the seven heads of government meeting in Bonn for the economic summit are not chiefly interesting as a group portrait in modern leadership. On the contrary they show, much more strikingly, how much the general spirit of an age can dim even the brightest stars.

President Carter presents the most obvious case in point. Nothing very bad has happened during his presidency. But his stock has dropped steadily here and abroad.

### National Mood

Why? Chiefly because of a national mood that accentuates personal satisfaction and disparages public action. Mr. Carter invoked that mood in winning office by an assault on Washington. Inside, now he finds no response to his strident calls for action against inflation, or the energy crisis, or an unfair tax system. So he looks weak and indecisive, and at Bonn has been on the defensive.

Helmut Schmidt, the host at Bonn and the other leader who moved ahead rapidly on his own, has enjoyed far more success and public favor. The Social Democratic chancellor has stopped inflation, cold, kept unemployment relatively low, and made his country an object of elaborate courtship from the United States, the Soviet Union and the rest of the world.

But the essence of his domestic policy has been mean-spirited resistance to proposals for social reform and economic justice. The opposition Christian Democrats now threaten to one-up him with a proposed tax cut. That exerts a powerful appeal on his coalition partners, the Free Democrats. If local elections go badly next fall, the coalition could fall apart, thus paralyzing the chancellor and compromising his chances for winning the 1980 elections.

The two golden boys also have suffered from a lack of public spirit. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing won a great electoral victory when a leftist coalition of Socialists and Communists lost the French legislative elections in March. But in the interest of fighting inflation — and staying on good terms with the Germans — he has had to jettison hopes of reforming France's truly outmoded social structure.

In Canada, Pierre Elliott Trudeau failed — because of resistance from business and labor — to master inflation by an ambitious pro-

gram limiting wage and price rises. To win re-election, he now has had to abandon that project and, also, his proposals for drawing Quebec into the Canadian federation by spreading bilingualism in English and French throughout the country.

As to the three survivors, Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain is heading for an election this October with relatively good chances for success. But largely because of fear that the Tories under Margaret Thatcher could not hold the wage line against the unions without tearing the fabric of Britain's social peace.

Japan's premier, Takeo Fukuda, can get by the annual meeting of his Liberal Democratic Party this December only by first convoking the Diet in special session, then dissolving it, and then winning a smashing triumph in new elections. To win the elections he would have to yield to public clamor for economic stimulus through more deficit financing. Even then he could

probably save himself only for a year against the challenge of rivals supported by other factions in his own party.

### Deadly Embrace

In Italy, Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti would like to free his Christian Democratic government from dependence on Communist support. But the election of a Communist-backed Socialist, Sandro Pertini, as president of Italy shows how hard it is for the Christian Democrats to shake the deadly embrace. Why? Primarily because the Christian Democrats refuse the self-purge that would enable them to stand up as a clean, modern party with mass appeal to a majority of Italian voters.

So despite considerable personal qualities, no leader of the advanced countries can look forward to a glorious future. Conditions beyond their control — namely, the absence of crisis and of a self-evident need for sacrifice — do not afford the scope for greatness.

### Letters

#### French in Canada

Despite the provincial government's French-language services, Hobart Rowen (IHT, July 4) suggests, "there is little sympathy in much of Ontario for bilingualism."

Oddly enough, however, the least sympathetic group includes many working-class Franco-Ontarians, who regard competence in French as an obstacle to social mobility, their own and especially their children's. They belong to a group which Anglo-Ontarians wish neither to exterminate (genocide) nor to assimilate (ethnocide) but simply to exploit, and exploitation is ensured by the coexistence of a dominated with a dominant language.

Work done by the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education tends to support the principle that "any attempt to reconcile diversity and equality within a purely linguistic framework will fail." Members of a dominated linguistic minority seem to be caught in a double bind. Do such efforts as those of Ontario's premier tighten the bonds? Anyway, Franco-Ontarians cannot be wiped out — for that to happen they would need to be Eskimos or Amerindians.

Though it may be rude to say so, British rule has triumphed in Canada because there at least its underlying sadomasochism has been kept under control. When in the 1850s, in India, a Delhi subaltern kicked his Indian groom to death, the newspapers consoled with him — for the shock it all must have

caused him. But such attitudes, though consistent with themselves, led to the Indian Mutiny. In Canada, on the other hand, resentment of British hegemony serves mainly, I suspect, to distract the French fraction from the struggle against multiple U.S. takeovers. All Canadians (indigenous peoples included) are condemned to what Austen Marxists used to call *Schicksalsgemeinschaft*: a collaboration imposed upon all classes by their participation in the destiny of the space they inhabit together.

Must the fate of the French in Canada continue to be shame tempered by affluence (or the

promise thereof)? If there is a Canadian (and in particular a French-Canadian) dream, it may be to awake from the U.S. one. But who can believe in even the dreamability of a Quebec province transferred into the Cuba of the North?

DAVID DORRANCE.

Paris.

#### Medical History

What happens if Bakke flunks out of medical school? ROBERT A. ILMAY, WALTER ROBERTS, London.

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# Congress at Critical Point In Battle on CIA Reforms

By George Lardner Jr.  
WASHINGTON (WP) — Two years ago, when David Atlee Phillips and like-minded defenders of the CIA set out on the college lecture circuit, they were routinely confronted by hecklers and protesters denouncing them as "assassins."

The climate has changed. The investigations are over. The recriminations have subsided. The apologists have turned into advocates, urging even demanding a stronger hand for the CIA and the rest of the intelligence community despite the record of abuses.

"There's absolutely no question about it," said Mr. Phillips, the founder and past president of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers. "A lot of people are saying, 'Gee, the agency has won.' Well, I'm afraid we haven't won. But we have survived."

They may yet be able to claim victory. The CIA — and its congressional overseers, who were first organized in 1975 to cope with disclosures of illegal domestic spying and other misdeeds — are now at a crucial juncture.

A comprehensive piece of legislation, the National Intelligence Reorganization and Reform Act of 1978, (S.2525) has been drafted and debated at Senate hearings for months now, but all sides dismiss it as nothing more than a talking paper, a starting point.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, who was chairman of the original Senate Intelligence Committee and its unprecedented investigations, thinks it is already too late.

"Memories Short"

"Reforms have been delayed to death," he said. "This has been the defense mechanism of the agency, and it could easily have been foreseen. . . . Memories are very short. I think the shrewd operators, the friends of the CIA, recognized that time was on their side, that they could hold out against legislative action."

Other senators, members of the present committee, such as Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., and Charles Mathias, R-Md., are more optimistic and insist that a new legislative charter for the intelligence community will be passed, probably next year. They point out that the Carter administration is, after all, committed to that goal.

But there is increasing uncertainty as to just what kind of intelligence reforms could get through

Congress, and which of those the administration will support. The tensions over Africa, the recriminations with the Soviet Union over spies here and there and other signs of what the Russians have called "a chilly war," could, officials agree, produce a stiffer line from the White House.

"We're at a critical period right now," said Senate Intelligence Committee Chairman Birch Bayh, D-Ind. "There are significantly more questions being raised in the executive branch right now about the future of [congressional] oversight than there have been in the past. That's why I say we're at a very delicate stage right now."

Sen. Bayh indicated that he was speaking of administration concern over some recent news leaks about actual and proposed covert operations, which must now be reported to Congress, however vaguely.

"The whole matter — charters, oversight and everything — I think is going to rise or fall on the [congressional] security question," Sen. Bayh said. "If we cannot convince the president that we can handle this information securely, he's not going to give it to us for oversight, and he's not going to continue to support charter legislation that forces the intelligence agencies to give it to us for oversight."

## Troubling Catch

There is also a troubling catch to that proposition, Sen. Bayh said. Officials of every administration have been known to leak secret tidbits of information from time to time themselves. That is still happening, Sen. Bayh believes.

"Now what are they grinding and whether it's to release information so that when it hits the papers, they can say, 'Well, look, this is what happens when Congress gets it.' I don't know," he said.

A chief target of the U.S. intelligence establishment is the law under which the president must notify Congress of the CIA's covert operations — which would be euphemistically renamed "special activities" under S. 2525. Repeal of the Hughes-Ryan Amendment, which Congress adopted in 1974, stands at or near the top of any CIA official's legislative wish list.

Under Hughes-Ryan, covert actions in foreign countries can be undertaken only if the president finds each such operation "important to the national security" and reports it "in a timely fashion to the appropriate committees of the

Congress," currently four in each house.

Past and present CIA officials have denounced the provision as a disaster, although most of the leaks for which Hughes-Ryan is blamed probably would have occurred anyway.

Former CIA Director William Colby, for instance, believes the House Intelligence Committee headed by Otis Pike, D-N.Y., was mainly responsible for the fact that "every new thing even [covert action] that I briefed Congress about during 1975 leaked."

But the Pike committee, like the Church committee, would have gotten that information anyway, during its congressionally mandated investigations, even if Hughes-Ryan had never been passed.

The committee's successors, the permanent Senate and House Intelligence Committees, would continue to get that information even if Hughes-Ryan is repealed. Only the three other committees in each house, Appropriations, Armed Services and Foreign or International Relations, would be cut off.

Still, repeal of Hughes-Ryan has become a goal for the intelligence community in the legislative battles that lie ahead.

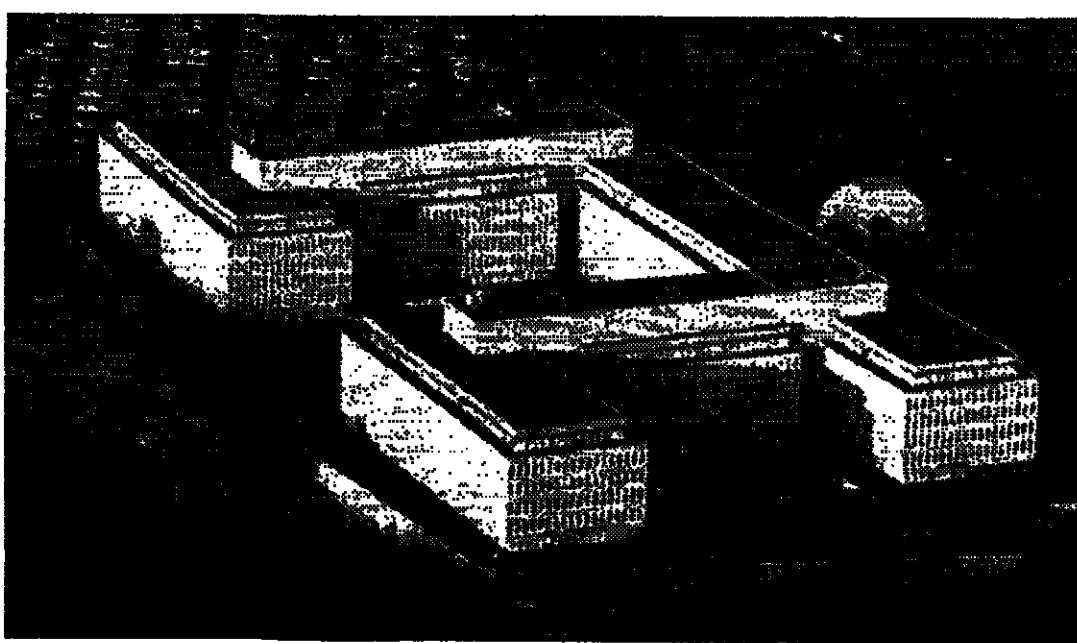
"Four committees in each house is absurd," Mr. Colby said. "The breadth of the reporting makes it much less of a secret, more of a topic of conversation."

For the intelligence agencies, other goals — and potential signs of who wins, who loses — include passage of a law that would make it a felony for intelligence officers, past or present, to reveal a secret, and of a statute that would give the CIA more, rather than less, freedom to undertake covert actions.

"There's been a failure on the part of the administration and Congress, in particular, to start off with first things first, which is to define the nature of the threat," said James Angleton, former CIA counterintelligence chief and now chairman of the Security and Intelligence Fund.

"Once you define the threat, you can come up with rules and regulations to confine the threat. That way, you can get rid of all this adversary business [with Congress and the courts] brought in by the left wing."

At present the rules governing U.S. intelligence agencies are embodied in an executive order that President Carter issued in January. It contains various prohibitions



The CIA headquarters in Virginia

and restrictions on covert operations, including a ban on assassinations. Critics such as the Center for National Security Studies have complained that it also leaves the door open for extensive surveillance without a warrant, including break-ins, directed against people in this country.

"The order contains the most explicit and far-reaching claim of an inherent presidential right to intrude without a warrant into areas protected by the Fourth Amendment ever stated publicly by an American president," said the center's director, Morton Halperin.

Designed as a temporary charter, the executive order was written in close consultation with the Senate Intelligence Committee, which then introduced the proposed National Intelligence Reorganization and Reform Act.

It would put the U.S. intelligence community under a new director of national intelligence and restrict a wide range of abuses such as burglaries, mail intercepts and drug experimentation.

Slightly stronger than Mr. Carter's executive order and stitched together with an array of reporting requirements, it has also been assailed from all sides.

On the one hand, the American Civil Liberties Union regards the bill as "very close to being worse than nothing," said ACLU legislative counsel, Jerry Bernman.

"The bill broadly authorizes covert operations, paramilitary operations and intrusive investigations of American citizens," he said. "It takes away the inherent power of the president to do those things, but then gives him the express power to do them, with all the flexibility he had before."

The Security and Intelligence Fund sees it differently. Mr. Angleton considers the bill the product of a leftist cabal, an "altogether familiar company of wreckers" led by "arch-liberal politicians" such as Vice President Mondale.

S. 2525, the Fund said is "so drastic in its language, so summary in its authority, that it will, if adopted in anything like its present form, leave the two principal intelligence agencies — the CIA and the FBI — all but impotent as far as coping successfully with subversion, espionage and terror is concerned."

"I don't think the president has shown any leadership in the matter," Mr. Angleton added. Instead, he said, Mr. Carter has left it to Mr. Mondale, whom the fund describes as Sen. Church's once "ardent lieutenant" on the Senate Intelligence Committee, and to David Aaron, Mr. Mondale's former Senate aide, who is now deputy White House assistant for national security.

In any event, congressional sources say that Mr. Aaron's boss at the White House, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has shown no interest in the subject.

However, in a recent article in The New Yorker, Mr. Brzezinski has not only expressed concern about the restrictions placed on the CIA as a result of the disclosures of recent years, but he is also troubled by the number of reviews required for certain operations. And he is said to think that Mr. Carter ought to have "deniability" — that covert actions should be carried out in such a way that the president could disclaim them instead of being held accountable for them.

Former CIA Director Richard Helms said that he has heard various accounts of where the administration stands on the issue of intelligence reforms and is not sure which account is correct.

Administration officials, however, say a close watch is being maintained by a special interagency group that has been going over the bill for the National Security Council at regular meetings in the offices of the director of central intelligence.

The group's strategy will be to argue against anything that departs from the structure of the executive order, to hold out for more flexibility and less restrictions on covert actions.

The Senate bill defines covert action "in such a way that you'd have to rule out a lot of things done today," a source said. Under S. 2525, such operations would have to be "essential to the conduct of the foreign policy or the national defense" and not just "important to the national security," as present law requires.

The administration's professed reservations, however, are so extensive that its intelligence experts will probably produce a counterdraft to S. 2525 next fall. It is also counting on the House to insist on a more conservative tack.

A preliminary test of sentiments in the House is expected this summer, when a bill to control national security wiretaps and bugging in the United States by judicial warrants comes up for a vote.

Originally part of S. 2525, it narrowly escaped premature death last month in a House Judiciary subcommittee where liberals and conservatives alike were hoping to shoot it down.

## Accepts Carter Rebuke

# Young Explains Geneva Remarks

By Jonathan Power

GENEVA, July 16 — Last week I was very much a mixed bag for the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young. Although the storm over his remarks in the French daily, Le Matin, last Wednesday, about political prisoners in the United States seriously embarrassed President Carter and confirmed many in their impression of Mr. Young as careless and irresponsible, it was in part ameliorated by the good news from southern Africa. The South West People's Organization had, it seems, finally accepted the West's plan for peace in Namibia, the lynch pin of black-white confrontation in southern Africa.

I found Mr. Young near midnight on Friday in his Geneva hotel dispirited and gloomy. He talked extraordinarily slowly and carefully picked out every word as if he were shopping in a delicatessen. By 2:30 a.m., although tired, he was obviously more self-confident. For Mr. Young, talking aloud in interviews and speeches is an important way of working out his thoughts. His amendments to the interview next day were minor.

Yesterday morning, he seemed back to his old self. Although Mr. Carter's press spokesman, Jody Powell, had said that Mr. Carter had used the occasion to caution Mr. Young, Mr. Young found the conversation reassuring. He told me that Mr. Carter had told him not to worry.

POWER — How did you take Mr. Carter's rebuke delivered by Mr. Vance following your remarks suggesting there were hundreds even thousands of political prisoners in the United States?

YOUNG — I accepted the rebuke. I understood that it was upsetting to have that remark lifted out of an interview, and left to give the impression that I did not understand the significance of the [Anatoli] Shcharansky trial and that I was not in accord with the strong feelings that had been expressed by President Carter. Secretary [of State Cyrus] Vance and others. But looked at in its full context I was trying to address the trial of Shcharansky in such a way that it was not just an anti-Russian comment. Remember I was communicating to a leftist French newspaper whose readership would tend to discredit any critique made by the Americans on the grounds that we are just playing domestic politics or that this is just another chapter in the cold war rhetoric.

A critique of the Soviet Union becomes stronger when given from the perspective of having faced up to U.S. weaknesses and imperfections.

I am sure Europe doesn't understand this, but I think our experiment in America in open discussion of foreign policy is the only way to get important and controversial things done in our American system.

Q — You look a bit low and obviously feel a bit low, the criticism made of you hurt?

Criticism Hurts

A — It hurts, only because I am anxious over the possibility of having hurt my country or President Carter. But I still believe that most of the things that I have been criticized for were right and in the long run one of these days, maybe a year from now or so, it might be nice to go back and recall some of the scandalous headlines. I think you will find that a lot of them were pretty accurate and at the time served some purpose.

Q — Really thinking about it, how did you make a mistake like that?

A — I think the mistake was to get caught up in the intellectual challenge of an interview. Also doing an interview in the midst of a very busy season with realizing that the interview would probably be published on the very day that Mr. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Secretary Vance would be in Geneva. And when there would be an international press corps present with nothing to write about because there wasn't a great deal to talk about as a result of the SALT talks, so they were hanging about doing nothing when this story broke. I did not anticipate that. I did not anticipate either that this would be in the middle of the Shcharansky trial, the interview was not basically about Shcharansky — that came up in the middle.

Q — Can you really afford to have such a high responsibility in government and be quite so careless?

A — I think that is for somebody else to decide. I don't know that I could have controlled the fact that the interview came out in French and most of the reporters in the American press corps did not read French so they got hasty copy from the wire and never bothered to read the interview before they wrote their stories.

Q — Let's get back to the particular accusation you made about political prisoners in the United States. Sen. [Barry] Goldwater was quoted as saying you were a liar.

A — I would say that I try to respect Sen. Goldwater even though we disagree, and I am even

pleased that on rare occasions I can agree with some of the things that he said. But Sen. Goldwater wouldn't vote for a civil rights bill or a voting rights act that would give me the right to vote as a citizen of the United States in 1964 and 65. But an opposition has the luxury of being able to be critical, and I think it's his duty to make political issues of anything he can in the interest of his party. I accept that as part of the political game.

Q — But it was more than that. Many people, including of course Carter, felt you overstated the case.

A — The overstatement was there and I guess it was particularly bad to equate the Soviet system of justice with the system of justice in the United States. I don't think those two can be equated. The point I was making in the interview was that the process of human rights development in societies can be similar even when the societies are different. The point that I thought was relevant to a left-wing audience, whether in Paris or Soviet Union was that even in a society as oppressive as the Soviet Union the very presence of economic security created the desire for more freedom.

Q — You did say at the beginning of that answer that you probably had overstated the amount of people who are political prisoners in the United States.

A — I didn't overstate the number of people. It was a casual statement which perhaps should not have been made, especially not at this time, and I'm reluctant to discuss it now. But I assure you that I'll come back to the question of what is a political prisoner in the United States.

Q — The London Times said in an editorial today that your main problem is the "unthinking casualness" of your utterances. The other big blow around your remarks was the one of Cuban troops. That too came out in bits and pieces, and looking back do you feel you could have avoided a lot of the criticism if you had taken the opportunity to set it in a full, detailed and sober context to begin with?

A — Yes, but nobody would have paid any attention to it.

Q — So there is a conflict between getting attention and being serious?

A — No, there's a conflict between being free and being frightened. I guess the only way I can face life is to live it and to enjoy it and to be open, and if I can't be that I don't want to be anything. I am naive enough to believe that's the American way.

Q — Strangely enough, one of your goals, an internationally accepted solution for Namibia, a country which for the last few decades has been run by South Africa, looks as if it's in sight of solution. Yet this has been brought about by a very quiet diplomacy. In fact most people probably don't know that Namibia exists. Doesn't that perhaps tell you that maybe without realizing it you are sometimes at your best when you are being quiet diplomat?

## Candid, Honest

A — I don't agree with that strangely enough. I think the only reason we had enough credibility to maintain the confidence of [Tanzanian President] Julius Nyerere and [Zambian President] Kenneth Kaunda, [Mozambique President] Samora Machel and [Angolan President] Agostinho Neto and ultimately SWAPO and maybe even South Africa is that we have been very candid and open and honest. I think even the South Africans have got to appreciate that.

I refuse to say one thing in one place and another thing some place else. We have had a disruption in the Horn, we had several disruptions in Shaba, we have got covert clandestine activities brewing in numbers of places. In that kind of atmosphere, unless somebody or some countries are willing to be open and candid in public about their policies, it is very hard to maintain any trust. But Namibia is still very delicate, and I'm not ready to say that a success as yet. The success we've had, however, has been more the work of Donald McHenry than mine [Mr. Young's deputy].

Q — If Namibia does work out and both sides without serious reservation accept the Western plan and it is approved by the Security Council, what is this going to do to the atmosphere in Rhodesia. Will it make an "all parties" conference likely?

A — I would say it would be much more likely because I think both sides would begin to see that a UN presence is fair and just and that it is much better than what they have been living under. I am hoping that South Africa has had enough experience with the pragmatism that emerges when a government takes power from their dealings with Mozambique and Angola so that they will realize that this kind of transformation in Namibia is very much in their interests too.

## New Evidence Suggests a Genetic Link

# Alcoholism: Like Father, Like Son

By Barbara J. Katz

WASHINGTON (WP) — For most of this century, alcoholism has been attributed to environmental, cultural or psychological causes. Our Victorian forebears thought otherwise, blaming the vice on a "constitutional weakness" passed on from generation to generation. But such thinking was brushed aside by sociological and psychological explanations early in the 20th century.

Now, it appears, our Victorian ancestors may have been onto something, but perhaps not for reasons that they would have understood. New evidence suggests that, in addition to the other factors, heredity may play a role in the development of some forms of alcoholism. Something in one's genetic makeup, in short, may predispose one toward becoming an alcoholic.

A few years ago, such thinking would have been dismissed. Today, though, it has crossed the boundaries into scientific respectability. Authorities say that the new evidence — that of which has surfaced in 10 years — may represent an exciting breakthrough in the understanding of alcoholism.

Some say that the genetic research not only provides the first solid evidence that alcoholism in human beings may have a biological foundation but also presents the most convincing structure to date for any of the theories on the causes of alcoholism. And its implications for the prevention and treatment of alcoholism are enormous, they say.

If there is a genetic component to alcoholism, researchers say, and if they are able to pinpoint an underlying biological mechanism as the "trigger," they may someday be able to develop medications to control or prevent the disorder. At the very least, counseling of alcoholic parents and their children may help break the chain that researchers suspect often is being passed from one generation to the next.

## Mechanism Sought

Some alcoholism researchers, however, believe that too much emphasis is being placed on the genetic argument. They say that no explanation of the causes of alcoholism should overlook the socialization that people receive from its use. And they note that scientists have yet to identify a specific biological mechanism that leads to the development of alcoholism.

Not yet, perhaps, but many scientists say that it is just a matter of

time. As evidence, they point to a group of studies that have been done in the last few years in Denmark, Sweden and the United States.

These studies, for the first time, have separated heredity from environment as a causal factor — and, in every case, found heredity to be the most important factor.

Older, so-called family studies had borne out the common knowledge of the Victorians that alcoholism does, indeed, "run" in families. Such studies did so by looking at the relatives of alcoholics and finding that they had a much higher rate of alcoholism — about five times higher — than occurs in the population at large. (Figures on alcoholism rates are notoriously hard to come by, but most experts believe that the alcoholism rate among men in most Western countries runs about 3 percent to 5 percent of the population, and about one-tenth of 1 percent to 1 percent for women.) But since most children are raised by their biologic parents and thus receive from them both their genetic material and their family environment, family studies had done little to clear up the question about whether it was heredity or environment that was mainly at fault.

## Scandinavian Studies

The newer studies have gotten around this problem by focusing on persons separated in early infancy from their biologic parents — the suppliers of their genetic material — and raised by unrelated adoptive parents — the suppliers of their environmental material. Most such studies have been done in Scandinavian countries, where national registers are kept on alcoholism and other social problems, and the small size and low mobility of the populations make it relatively easy to track down research subjects. The studies also have focused largely on men, who researchers say are in much greater supply than female alcoholics.

One of the largest studies, carried out in Denmark between 1970 and 1976 by Dr. Donald Goodwin, then a professor of psychiatry at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., found that sons of alcoholics were about four times as likely to be alcoholics as were sons of nonalcoholics. And this occurred even though the sons of alcoholics had no exposure to the alcoholic biologic parent after the first few weeks of life.

Intriguingly, Dr. Goodwin found

that sons of alcoholics were no more likely to become "heavy" or "problem" drinkers, as differentiated from the alcoholic drinkers, than were sons of nonalcoholics. To be classified as "alcoholic," subjects had not only to drink excessively, but to experience severe alcohol-related living problems, such as marital troubles and frequent blackouts.

Dr. Goodwin, now chairman of the psychiatry department at the University of Kansas Medical Center in Missouri, also compared adopted-out sons of alcoholics with their brothers who had been raised by the biologic parents and found that the rates of alcoholism of the two groups were almost the same, despite their different upbringings.

## 'Fathers' Sins'

In a book he wrote based on his studies, "Is Alcoholism Hereditary?" Dr. Goodwin concluded that his findings "tend to contradict the oft-repeated assertion that alcoholism results from the interaction of multiple causes — social, psychological, biological. This may be true of milder forms of alcoholism, but conceivably severe alcoholism could be relatively uninfluenced by environment, given free access to alcohol. The fathers' sins may be visited on the sons even in the father's absence."

Dr. Goodwin's findings reinforce those of another study done in the United States in 1972. Researchers led by psychiatrist Marc Schuckit, then at Washington University School of Medicine, studied the incidence of alcoholism in persons whose biologic parents had been divorced and who, as children, were raised apart from one of those parents. Either one of their biologic parents or one of their stepparents was alcoholic.

The researchers found that the subjects were much more likely to have become alcoholic if the biologic parent was alcoholic than if the stepparent was alcoholic. Moreover, the likelihood of developing alcoholism was not increased by living with an alcoholic parent, whether it was a biologic parent or a stepparent. The only consistent predictor of alcoholism was having an alcoholic biologic parent.

The most recent study to lend support to the theory of a genetic component in alcoholism was reported early this year in Sweden. Dr. Michael Bohman of the University of Umea checked official registers of alcoholics and criminals in a study of more than 2,000 adoptees and their biologic and adoptive

parents. His aim was to test whether such "social maladjustments" as alcoholism and criminality have genetic determinants.

He found that the adopted-out sons of alcoholics were about three times as likely to be alcoholics as were the adopted-out sons of nonalcoholics. In contrast, he found no such correlation between the criminal records of biologic parents and their children.

## Twins Studied

Other recent studies, most of them focusing on twins, have supported the idea of a genetic component for alcoholism in human beings. The assumption behind such twin studies is that identical twins and fraternal twins differ only in their genetic makeup, since they grow up in a similar environment. Thus, if one compares members of twin-pairs for the manifestation of a certain condition, and finds that identical twins share the condition more than fraternal twins, one can assume it has a genetic component.

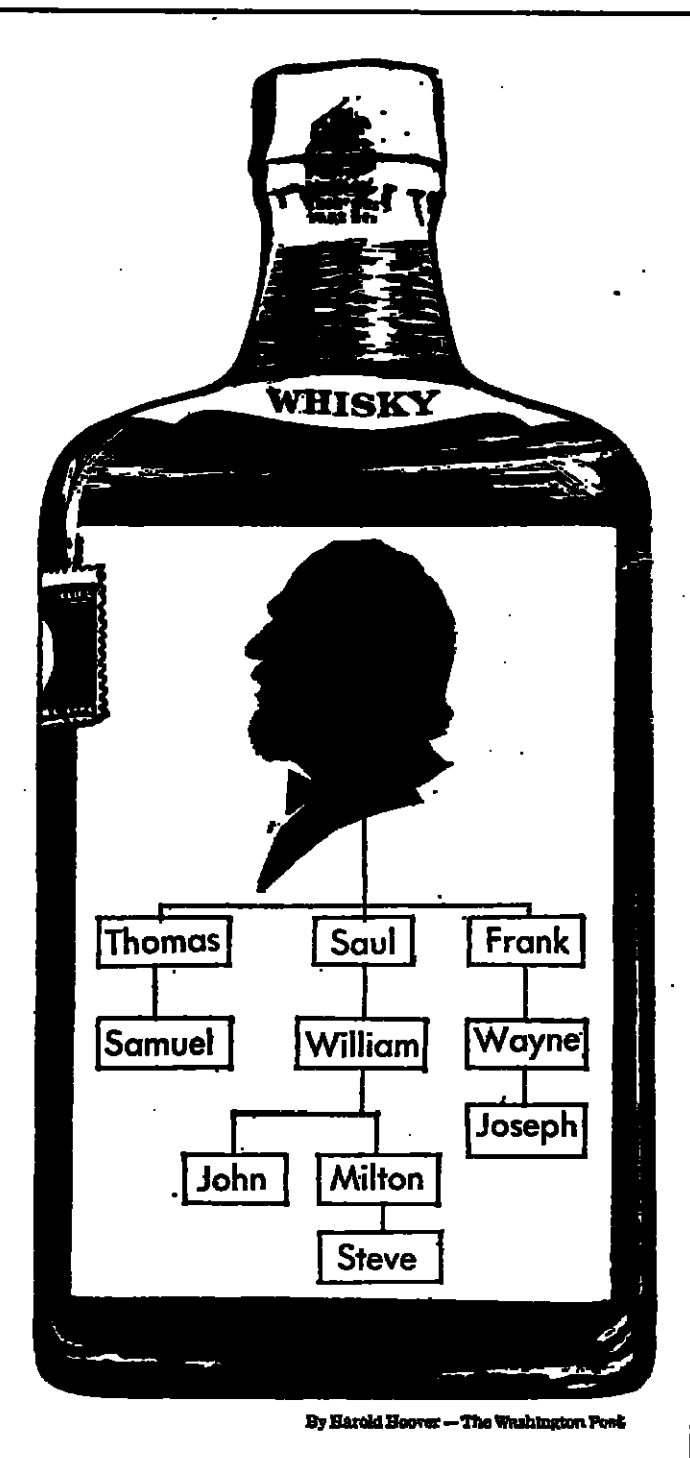
Using these assumptions, a Swedish study compared twins for alcoholism and found that both members of identical twin sets were twice as likely as the members of fraternal-twin sets to evidence alcoholism. And a U.S. study examining rates of alcohol metabolism found that identical twins had the same metabolism rate for alcohol, whereas fraternal twins had a different rate. Both studies concluded, therefore, that genetics played a larger role than environment.

## Strong Case

The collective weight of such studies is beginning to make a strong case for a genetic factor in alcoholism. Dr. Gian Salmotrachi, associate director of research for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, calls the genetic research "of fundamental importance" in providing leads on possible causes of alcoholism.

"We are stumbling in the dark," he said. "There are all sorts of theories. But there is a difference between theories and facts, and genetic studies are finally providing facts." He added that "the findings we have in genetics are the most convincing we have for any of the theories as to the etiology [cause] of some forms of alcoholism."

Many scientific onlookers are still sounding the call for more research to establish a genetic connection for alcoholism. But Dr.



By Harold Beaver — The Washington Post

Goodwin, generally regarded as the foremost U.S. researcher on the genetics of alcoholism, believes that the connection is sufficiently documented.

"The evidence in the last 10 years for susceptibility to alcoholism that is independent of exposure to alcoholism in the environment has become so good that it is time people started thinking about what is being transmitted," he said. "What we need to do at this point is to study alcohol's effect on the brain more — see what it does, and then what you can do to block its action."

What might that biological mechanism be? Some researchers have speculated that alcoholics have a different enzyme system from nonalcoholics or a deficiency of some basic chemical.

Researcher Goodwin theorizes that alcoholics may actually lack an "allergy" to alcohol that protects other people — that they may exhibit a greater tolerance to alcohol.



## Over-Counter Market

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(Continued from Page 9)					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					
Merck	15	22	21 1/2	+ 1/4	ModuCor	16	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G
Merck	15	22	21 1/2	+ 1/4	ModuCor	16	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G
Merck	15	22	21 1/2	+ 1/4	ModuCor	16	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G
Merck	15	22	21 1/2	+ 1/4	ModuCor	16	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G
Merck	15	22	21 1/2	+ 1/4	ModuCor	16	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G	161	13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/4	MS&G

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

U.S. \$50,000,000

## Hydro-Quebec

9 1/2 % Debentures, Series DI, due July 1, 1993

Unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium (if any) and interest by

## Province of Québec

S. G. Warburg &amp; Co. Ltd.

Union Bank of Switzerland

(Securities) Limited

Commerzbank

Aktiengesellschaft

Nesbitt, Thomson

Limited

Credit Suisse White Weld

Limited

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Westdeutsche Landesbank

Girozentrale

Lévesque, Beaubien Inc.

Amex Bank

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

Banca Halsey Stuart Shields

Banca del Gottardo

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

Banco di Roma

Banco di Santo Spirito

Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano

Bank of America International

Bank Julius Baer International

Bank Max Fischer E.C.V.

Bank Gutwiller, Kurz, Bungenier

Bank Leu International Ltd.

Bank Mees &amp; Hope NV

The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.

Bankers Trust International

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque Canadienne Nationale (Europe) SA

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Louis-Dreyfus

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.

Banque Populaire Suisse SA

Banque Rothschild

Banque de l'Union Européenne

Banque Worms

Baring Brothers &amp; Co.,

H. Albert de Bary &amp; Co. N.V.

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank

Bayerische Landesbank

Bayerische Vereinsbank

Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co.

Bergan Bank

Berliner Bank

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Blyth Eastman Dillon &amp; Co.

Burns Fry

Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

Cazenove &amp; Co.

Centrale Rabobank

Chase Manhattan

Chemical Bank International

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse

CIBC

Citicorp International Bank

Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements

(Underwritten) S.A.

Compagnie Monégasque de Banque

Continental Illinois

Copenhagen Handelsbank

County Bank

Crédit Commercial de France

Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Crédit Lyonnais

Crédit du Nord

Credito Italiano

Daiwa Europe N.V.

Richard Daus &amp; Co.

DBS-Daiwa Securities International

Den Danske Bank

Den Danske Provinsbank A/S

Den norske Creditbank

Deutsche Bank

Deutsche Girozentrale

Deutsche Kommunalbank

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

Dominion Securities

Dresdner Bank

Effectenbank-Warburg

Euromobiliare S.p.A.

EuroPartners Securities Corporation

European Banking Company

Finacor

First Boston (Europe)

First Chicago

Robert Fleming &amp; Co.

Gefina International Ltd.

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG

Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Greenfields

Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois

Hambros Bank

Hessische Landesbank

Hill Samuel &amp; Co.

E. F. Hutton &amp; Co. N.V.

IBJ International

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino

Jardine Fleming &amp; Company

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki

Kidder, Peabody International

Kleinwort, Benson

Kreditbank N.V.

Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International

Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz

Lazard Brothers &amp; Co.

Lazard Frères et Cie

Lazard Frères &amp; Co.

Lloyds Bank International

Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower International

London &amp; Continental Bankers

McLeod, Young, Weir International

Manufacturers Hanover

Merrill Lynch International &amp; Co.

B. Metzler seel. Sohn &amp; Co.

Samuel Montagu &amp; Co.

Morgan Grenfell &amp; Co.

Morgan Stanley International

Nederlandse Middenstandsbank N.V.

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

Nippon European Bank S.A.

Nomura Europe N.V.

Norddeutsche Landesbank

Nordic Bank

Sal. Oppenheim jr. &amp; Cie.

Orion Bank

Österreichische Länderbank

Paine Webber Jackson &amp; Curtis Securities Ltd.

Pierson, Holding &amp; Pierson N.V.

Pittfield Mackay Ross

PKBanken

Postipankki

Privatbanken

Richardson Securities of Canada (U.K.) Ltd.

Rothschild Bank AG

N. M. Rothschild &amp; Sons

Salomon Brothers International

Scandinavian Bank

J. Henry Schroder Wagg &amp; Co.

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Smith Barney, Harris Upham &amp; Co.

Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A.

Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Société Séquanaise de Banque

Sofas S.p.A.

Sparbankernas Bank

Strauss, Turnbull &amp; Co.

Sumitomo Finance International

Svenska Handelsbanken

Swiss Bank Corporation

Tradition International SA

Trinkaus &amp; Burkhart

Union Bank of Finland Ltd.

United Overseas Bank S.A.

Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken

Verins- und Westbank

J. Vontobel &amp; Co.

M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz &amp; Co.

Warburg Paribas Becker

WestLB Asia

Williams, Glyn &amp; Co.

Wood Gundy

Yamaichi International (Europe)

## INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

Daily Bonds (average prices)

Arbed 6 1/2 % 102

Arbed 6 1/2 % 102

Arbed 6 1/2 % 102

Arbed 6 1/2 % 102

Arbed 6 1/2 % 102

Arbed 6 1/2 % 102

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## Euromarket

### Worries About Rates, Currencies Depress Demand for Eurobonds

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 16 (IHT) — Uncertainty about the drift in interest rates and considerable worry about currency movements are depressing the market for both dollar and Deutsche-mark denominated Eurobonds.

## Libya Backs Bank Loan For Turkey

PARIS, July 16 (IHT) — Despite Turkey's inability to come to agreement with the International Monetary Fund on a plan to redress the nation's financial plight, two banking syndicates are currently being put together to raise \$350 million for the central bank. One for the \$100 million, is notable for the fact that it is being guaranteed by the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank. Market observers could recall only one other syndicated loan for a sovereign state guaranteed by a state agency of another country — a loan for Sudan guaranteed by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency.

The state-owned Libyan bank is designed to channel funds into overseas projects and the terms of the loan are pitched to its credit interest on the five-year loan will be set at 4 1/2 percent London interbank (Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

## U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP-D) — Preliminary estimates that U.S. farmers will reap a bountiful harvest this fall put a damper on grain futures last week.

The outlook for larger-than-expected grain supplies was detailed in the Department of Agriculture's crop report and subsequent revision of its supply-demand projections.

Basically, the department judged that farmers will harvest a record 1.8 billion bushels of soybeans and a similar amount of wheat. Corn production was estimated at 6.1 billion bushels, which would be the third largest crop on record.

Grain specialists felt the government's figures on per-acre yields were particularly optimistic, considering late spring plantings and vulnerability to early frost damage.

The item that raised the most consternation, though, was the department's minor decrease of estimated soybean stocks at the end of the season. Good export demand and domestic consumption of soybeans this year led speculators to believe the surplus would be substantially smaller.

Government officials explained that last year's soybean crop had been underestimated, and that the revised figures included a statistical adjustment. But despite the skepticism, virtually all grain and soybean prices on the Chicago Board of Trade were marked down.

The biggest losses occurred in contracts for delivery before the autumn harvest.

Technical liquidation, prompted by sizable deliveries of the actual commodities against open July contracts, contributed to the extreme weakness in the spot markets. The July soybean delivery topped 45 cents during the period, and contracts representing the crop that will be harvested in the autumn gave up as little as 4 1/2 cents a bushel. Wheat futures lost 10 1/2 to 13 1/2 cents, while corn prices were cut 4 1/2 to 12 cents a bushel.

Gold on New York's Comex inched up 10 to 50 cents, closing at \$186 an ounce in July contracts, while silver eked out gains of less than a cent an ounce. Copper futures, responding to price hikes by some producers and positive technical indicators, rose almost 2 cents to 61.9 cents a pound in spot deliveries.

point spread over the London interbank offered rate (Libor). Chase Manhattan's \$150-million, 15-year offer did not generate the wild enthusiasm many observers had expected for the first float from a top U.S. bank because of the minuscule eighth of a point spread over Libor. (It was incorrectly reported here last week that Chase was offering a coupon pegged at a quarter-point over Libor.) Priced at par, it was quoted at 98 1/2. By contrast, Midland Bank's \$125 million, 15-year offer-

## The U.S. Economic Scene

### Inflationary Pressures Seen Worsening

By Thomas E. Mullancy

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT) — Inflationary pressures and expectations throughout the U.S. economy appear to be worsening, and administration's game plan for dealing with them is simply not working.

The lack of progress in achieving a number of objectives — on taxes, energy, jobs and prices — is the cause of the spreading malaise among consumers, investors, businessmen and economists.

Congress, of course, has to share a large part of the blame for the eroding state of confidence in the country. Many of its actions — on Social Security financing, the minimum wage, farm-price supports, regulatory burdens and other programs — have exacerbated the inflationary thrust. Those actions, together with Congress's procrastination on some of the tax and energy legislation, have not only inhibited the business investment, but also heightened tensions here and abroad.

"It's so darn hard to get anything done down here," said a top government official in Washington a few days ago in a mood of frustration.

After more than a year of haggling in Congress, there is still no comprehensive national energy legislation in place. Neither is there any clear indication of the type of tax-reduction program, if any, that may pass after six months of proposals, changes and counter-proposals. Moreover, there have been only tentative and limited agreements in the lengthy multinational tariff negotiations at Geneva, and by the end of last week, the United States had yet to unveil its promised national export policy.

In the domestic business sphere, the economy is beginning to slow

down, interest rates are still rising, and threatening to reach the double-digit area in some cases; the dollar continues to slip and the nation's huge trade deficit remains serious.

Worst of all, the administration

seems adrift — confused and indecisive — on how to tackle all of the mammoth economic problems facing the nation. It has been unable to obtain broad understanding and cooperation sought for its voluntary-restraint program on wage and

price increases because it has failed to generate confidence in its plan.

While it has belatedly come to recognize the danger of the inflation problem, the administration still seems reluctant to embrace the remedies so many outside government have said are imperative — a drastic effort to reduce the swollen federal deficit and a firm commitment to support tax measures designed to promote greater business investment. Indeed, it has given scant attention to the role of increased productivity as an antidote to inflation.

The administration's policymakers seem to betray a sense of uncertainty and helplessness. It is not an auspicious background for President Carter who began summit talks this weekend in Bonn with major world leaders, some of whom have been highly critical of U.S. economic trends.

West German and Japanese officials, concerned about the rise in value of their currencies in the foreign-exchange markets, have pointed out that the United States for what they believe has been a failure to deliver on its energy, trade and inflation promises.

Mr. Carter, however, indicated he was not going to be defensive in his private discussions with the other six leaders at the summit. Before leaving Washington last week, he indicated that he intended to stress this country's sharp cutback in oil imports during the first half of the year, its continued economic expansion and the significant reduction in unemployment over the last few years as job-creation figures swelled impressively. And he maintained that there has been no fundamental deterioration in the U.S. economic circumstances.

## New York Stock Market

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT) — A sharp and surprising rally on Friday sent the stock market briskly ahead last week to disperse some of the gloom gathering recently over Wall Street. After Thursday's close, the Federal Reserve announced that the nation's basic money supply soared \$4.9 billion in the latest week, which logically should have sent fears of tighter credit shuddering through the investment community.

Instead, the market moved steadily higher in the week's final session, buoyed partly by the receipt of a big aircraft order by Boeing. For the full week, the Dow Jones industrial average rose 27.37 points to 839.83, while Boeing traded at its highest price in more than a decade, climbing 7 1/2 points to 59 1/2. One prop to the market was the growing tide of higher profits reported for the June quarter.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange expanded to 128.58 million shares from the previous week's turnover of 83.78 million that reflected the Fourth of July holiday.

A dilemma still facing the securities markets, bonds as well as stocks, is the upward path that interest rates have been taking. One cautious appraisal came last week from the man at the top of the nation's interest-rate-making mechanism. William Miller, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told the House Budget Committee that interest rates would continue to rise through the end of this year. He did not predict how high they would go, but he said that he expected the peak to be reached before the beginning of 1979.

Meanwhile, a number of large new offerings reached the fixed-income market, among them a \$300-million issue of 40-year debentures by Pacific Telephone and Telegraph. This was the first trip to the public market by Pacific Telephone, a member of the Bell System, since the credit rating of Pacific Telephone was lowered by Standard & Poor's. The issue was priced to yield 9.57 percent.

As for the market, it was a week when earnings reports — generally favorable — and oil-drilling conjecture moved the prices of individual issues. When the prices showed big moves, the options market responded in tandem.

## Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s					High Low Last Chg				
NEW YORK (API) Weekly Over the Counter									
Gold	100	100	100	0					
Silver	100	100	100	0					
Platinum	100	100	100	0					
Palladium	100	100	100	0					
Rhodium	100	100	100	0					
Iridium	100	100	100	0					
Osmium	100	100	100	0					
Europium	100	100	100	0					
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Dysprosium	100	100	100	0					
Ytterbium	100	100	100	0					
Lanthanum	100	100	100	0					
Cerium	100	100	100	0					
Praseodymium	100	100	100	0					
Neodymium	100	100	100	0					
Europium	100	100	100	0					
Gadolinium	100	100	100	0					
Terbium	100	100	10						



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**The art of institutional money management demands experience, sound judgment and bold action.**

84581	98%	EurCS 98%	97%	Pennzl 84601	92%	SearA 5682	88	Texco 74601	88%	Zapl 4488	74
51680	97%	EurCS 8484	96%	Pepalc 4394	141	SearA 8466	95	Texco 8465	98	Zapl 4488C	74
84683	100%	EurCS 9487	96%	Pepalc 8485	86	Searlnr 684	61%	Texco 8466	95%	Zapl 10401	95
84681	98%	EEC 7484	94	Plizer 4597	93	SecP 7.782	92%	Txind 7492	82%	Zapl 10497	74
				Plizer 8485	99%	ShellIO 8460	97%	Txins 4850	76%	Zayre 5494	68
				Phelr 8485	95%	ShellIO 8465	98%	Txind 118597	99	Zayre 5494	68

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

The Bank's own fixed interest securities provide a secure, attractive investment in one of the world's strongest currencies. Sophisticated investors value WestLB's offer of a selection of "Schuldscheindarlehen" (certificates), a safe investment since certificates in DM are generally guaranteed by a state agency or an institution from the public sector. They yield an attractively high return, usually somewhat higher than bonds, and provide the immediate liquidity needs they can be used for through a well functioning, efficient market.

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Wed

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cars and motorbikes.  
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## Euromarket

(Continued From Page 9)

cheaper than the cost of a syndicated bank loan as shown by Banque Nationale d'Algerie's \$120-million, seven-year loan which pays 1 1/4 points over Libor for the first three years and 1 1/2 for the remainder.

Aiming to appeal to institutional investors (with a big pre-placement in the Mideast), American Express International Bank is issuing \$35 million of floating-rate certificates of deposit denominated in units of \$50,000. Interest on these five-year notes will be set at a quarter-point over the mid-price of the bid-asked six-month Eurodollar rate (equal to about an eighth of a point over Libor). Issuing CDs instead of FRNs will mean a considerable saving to the bank as the selling concession and management fees are both only a quarter point compared to the 2 1/2 percent commission paid on FRNs.

An attempt to re-open the fixed-rate sector for dollar bonds drew much interest from professionals, but they were very cautious about the outcome due to the very tight conditions being offered on J.C. Penney's \$100-million loan. The five-year paper is expected with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent and an issue price of par. Far more generous yields can be found in the secondary market managers admit, but only for quality (Penney is rated double-A by Standard & Poor's and single-A by Moody's) U.S. issues.

While most of the market remains paralyzed by fears of a U.S. credit crunch pushing interest rates to much higher levels, there is a minority view that the peak is near at hand and that the terms Penney is offering "anticipate" an expected decline in rates later this year.

The poor performance of the Boots convertible in the secondary market, priced at par with an annual coupon of 6 1/2 percent, has soured the bid on Thorn's \$25 million convertible. Managers stress that Thorn's 10-year loan is five years shorter than Boots' while the coupon is slightly more generous at a semi-annual rather than annual basis. In addition, Thorn's conversion premium will be below 5 percent compared to the 6.9 percent set by Boots.

The DM market is also not doing well. Bankers report that aggressive support by the Bundesbank was needed last week to stabilize the domestic market. Its purchases of government securities was estimated in excess of 800 million DM, its heaviest buying in some three years, as investors began reassessing the outlook for the mark.

Bankers are now estimating that only half of the public sector's borrowing needs for the current fiscal year have been covered to date, leaving much financing to be done. In addition, tax cuts or additional spending commitments expected to be made at this weekend's summit

meeting in Bonn will increase the government's need for cash. On top of this, there is considerable uncertainty about the implications of the Bremen commitment to creating a new currency zone in Europe. The fear in Frankfurt is that, if implemented, it will mean a higher rate of inflation in West Germany.

All of this spells higher interest rates, and as a result, investors are getting out of the bond market. The yield on 10-year public issues is now up to 6.7 percent compared with 6.4 percent a week ago and 6.15 percent a month ago.

This upswing has thrown a blanket of caution over the market for DM Eurobonds, where prices in the secondary market were off by

as much as a point last week. Currently on offer is a 100-million DM, 12-year issue for Norges Kommunalbank carrying a coupon of 6 percent. While dealers welcome the uptick in the interest rate — previously issues carried coupons of 5 1/2 percent — placing this paper is expected to be difficult, especially as the managers have committed themselves to an issue price of "not less than par."

The European Investment Bank is arranging a private placement of 75 million DM, reportedly a 12-year loan carrying a coupon of 6 percent and an issue price of 99 1/2 percent. Total commissions of 1 1/2 percent reportedly have been paid to the bank. The loan is expected to be placed in the secondary market at a price of 98 1/2 percent. The loan is expected to be placed in the secondary market at a price of 98 1/2 percent.

## Libya Backs Bank Loans

(Continued From Page 9)

offered rates (Libor) for the first two years and 7/8 for the final three years.

Terms on the second loan, reportedly for \$250 million, are still under discussion. This loan would be used by the central bank to cover some of the outstanding debt owed to foreign suppliers of goods and services.

Nigeria's \$1 billion, eight-year loan has led some bankers to comment that rates on syndicated loans might finally have ended their long decline and be heading upward. However, the bulk of the market believes that terms on its loan have hardened slightly from its previous \$1 billion operation because of its deteriorating financial position rather than any shift in the overall market. It is currently offering 1 point over Libor for the first four years and 1 1/4 for the final four years compared to 1 point for seven years in its earlier operation.

Other loans in syndication include:

- \$500 million for the province of Quebec. Terms are 1/2 over Libor for the first two years and 3/4 for the remaining eight years.
- \$500 million for Mexico's Banco Rural, at 1 point over Libor for five years. Commission Federal de Electricidad, which started out seeking \$400 million, has been able to increase its loan to \$600 million and may end up with \$700 million by the time syndication is closed. The seven-year facility will pay 1 point over Libor.

- \$175 million for Itaipu Binacional, a joint Brazil-Paraguay entity building a hydroelectric project on the Parana River. The loan has two parts, one for 10 years with an interest rate 1 1/2 points over Libor and the other for 12 years at 2 points over.

Friday's Games	
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## Owen's Rally Falls Short

## Nicklaus Is Victor In the British Open

By Neil Amdur

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 16 (UPI) — It was a "horse race," just as Tom Watson had figured. Except that the two golfers who would go head-to-head for the 107th British Open championship yesterday were Jack Nicklaus and Simon Owen. Yes, Simon Owen.

Proving that he could respond to a pressure situation, Nicklaus won his third title and second over the Old Course of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club with a final round of 69 and a 72-hole total of 281, seven under par. Nicklaus's margin of victory was two strokes.

Better Than Ever

His 17th major tournament championship should silence suggestions that golf's leading career money winner, without a major title to his credit over the last three years, had been losing his golden touch. It was the best he

had played from tee to green in a big tournament, the 38-year-old Nicklaus said afterward.

"I feel like I'm a better player now than I've ever been," he added. The weeklong preparations that Nicklaus made for this championship, adjusting to variations in wind, pin placements and the countless hidden bunkers, were crucial during yesterday's stretch drive.

The surprisingly strong performance by the 27-year-old Owen, an unknown New Zealander who had barely survived prequalifying, heightened the drama and seemed to ignite the competitive fires in Nicklaus.

Owen finished with a final-round 71 and 283, bunched with Ray Floyd, Tom Kite and Ben Crenshaw.

Ten golfers started the final 18 holes only two strokes apart. But the focus shifted to Nicklaus and Owen, who were playing as the

next-to-last twosome, when Nicklaus took a one-stroke lead on the field with a 5-foot birdie putt at the 12th hole.

However, Owen seemed to draw inspiration from the large gallery and perhaps from watching Nicklaus analyze a course, affectionately dubbed "The Old Lady," that he had courted and conquered eight years ago. In amazing fashion, using a driver off almost every tee and putting aggressively, Owen strung together birdie putts of 18 feet on the 9th hole, 10 feet on the 10th, and 3 feet on the 12th.

When he clipped in from 50 feet on the 15th, to roaring applause, Owen suddenly found himself one stroke ahead of Nicklaus. Who was Simon Owen anyway? Spectators were wondering as they carted their periscopes and sweatshirts and rushed for better viewing positions at the 16th hole.

## Other Questions

Nicklaus, who had never even met Owen until they shook hands at the first tee, was asking himself other questions, like last year at Turnberry when Watson rolled in a long birdie putt at the 15th and went on to a one-stroke victory. Here we go again, Nicklaus thought.

"I didn't think he knew the course as well as I did," continued Nicklaus, who had two-putted the 10th, 12th and 15th and took his head in frustration when a 25-foot birdie putt tipped the 11th hole. "My mind flashed back to last year, and I said, 'He's going to have to earn it.'"

Owen, who has played only two pro tournaments in the United States, is a long hitter. Seemingly energized by his string of birdies, he outdrew Nicklaus by 30 yards at the 16th but played his second shot, an iron, too aggressively, overhit the green and took a bogey. Nicklaus used a 3-wood off the tee, a 9-iron to within six feet of the flag, and then sank a birdie putt that put him back in front for good.

## Frustration Abounds

"He didn't back off the Old Course," Nicklaus said, in tribute to Owen, who also lost another stroke to Nicklaus with a bogey at the 17th hole. "He charged it all the way. There's nothing wrong with that, but you've got to get burned sooner or later."

Ashes of frustration were strewn



British Open winner Jack Nicklaus (waving) walks on the 18th green with runner-up Simon Owen of New Zealand.

about the Old Course like heather, mostly by Watson. The defending champion, who had started the day tied for the lead with Peter Oosterhuis, allowed bogeys at holes No. 4, 5, 6 and 7 to shatter his concentration. He finished with a 76 and 287.

Crenshaw was in and out of the race, first losing three strokes to the

## Top 21 at British Open

Jack Nicklaus, 69, 281	71-72-69-69=281
Simon Owen, 71, 283	70-70-71-72=283
Ben Crenshaw, 71, 283	70-70-71-72=283
Raymond Floyd, 71, 283	69-71-71-72=283
Tom Kite, 71, 283	70-70-71-72=283
Peter Oosterhuis, 76, 287	72-70-73-72=287
Nick Faldo, 77, 288	71-72-70-75=288
John Schroeder, 77, 288	74-69-73-72=288
Isao Aoki, 77, 288	69-71-73-75=288
Robert Snodgrass, 77, 288	71-69-74-75=288
Dale Hayes, 77, 288	74-70-71-73=288
Billie Hoadley, 77, 288	70-74-73-71=288
Michael Catlett, 77, 288	71-73-72-68=288
Masashi Ozumi, 77, 288	72-68-71-77=288
Tom Watson, 77, 288	72-68-71-77=288
Mark Hayes, 77, 288	70-70-73-75=288
Bob Byrnes, 77, 288	72-69-74-73=288
S. Ballesteros, 77, 288	69-70-73-76=288
Gary Hall, 77, 288	71-72-71-75=288
Tom Weiskopf, 77, 288	69-72-73=288
Tsuneyuki Nakajima, 77, 288	70-71-76-71=288

## The Long Wait Is Over For Golf's Golden Bear

By Barry Lorge

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 16 (UPI) — The long wait is over for Jack Nicklaus. The doubts voiced by so many people that they had become his self-doubts have been put to rest.

"The Golden Bear," at 38, can still win major golf tournaments. "The Golden Bear," at 38, can still win major golf tournaments. "The Golden Bear," at 38, can still win major golf tournaments.

Nicklaus's two-stroke victory in the British Open gave him the 17th "major" of his career since the 1975 PGA Championship. He has won five Masters, four PGAs, three U.S. Opens, three British Opens and two U.S. Amateurs.

In 17 years as a professional, Nicklaus has competed in 67 major championships, winning 15, finishing second in 14 and third in nine. He has been in the top 10 an astonishing 52 times. No one in the history of golf ever compiled such a record, but Nicklaus hadn't won any majors lately, so the nagging claim that he no longer had the stomach for pressure competition persisted.

"It was a little tiring, hearing, 'Why haven't you won a major title in three years?' all the time. At least I won't have to answer that question for awhile," Nicklaus said after his second triumph on the Old Course at St. Andrews. He won here in 1970, beating Doug Sanders in an 18-hole playoff after winning his first British Open at Muirfield in 1966.

"After playing as well as I have the last couple of years and finishing second in so many tournaments, I started to wonder, 'Am I ever going to win again?'" Nicklaus admitted.

"Am I slipping or is it a figment of my imagination? Sure, that thought is always there."

"I know I'm not as strong as I used to be. I can't overpower a golf course like I used to. But I still hit plenty long enough, and I feel I'm a better golfer now than I ever have been. I control my nerves and a lot of other things better than when I was younger."

Nicklaus collected 12,500 pounds, about \$24,000, for yesterday's victory. He has won \$193,626 on the U.S. tour this year, bringing his career total to \$3,290,342.

## Boston Wins; Carew Raps 2,000th Hit

BOSTON, July 16 (AP) — Carl Yastrzemski's home run in the first pitch of the sixth inning triggered Bill Lee to his 10th victory as the Boston Red Sox snapped a three-game losing streak with a 5-4 victory over the Minnesota Twins yesterday.

Rod Carew, the American League's leading batsman, reached the 2,000-hit level in his career with a single in the fifth. He singled again in the ninth.

Boston hit three homers off rookie loser Darrell Jackson and Lee

(10-3) scattered 11 hits, all singles, before needing relief help from Bob Stanley in the ninth. Stanley gave up the Twins' fourth run on an RBI grounder by Dan Ford.

Boston scored in the first on two walks, a single by Yastrzemski and a hit batsman. Jackson hit Carlton Fisk with the bases loaded to force in a run.

Minnesota took a 2-1 lead in the fourth as Jose Morales, Roy Smalley and Bobby Randall singled and Larry Wolfe produced a sacrifice fly.

Consecutive homers in the Boston half of the fourth brought a 3-1 lead. George Scott hit his eighth and Bob Bailey, playing third base for the first time in two years, followed with a long center-field shot.

## Rangers 11-7, Orioles 1-8

At Baltimore, Texas took advantage of two Baltimore errors, five walks and a balk by ace Jim Palmer to score seven fifth-inning runs en route to an 11-1 victory over the Orioles and a split of a doubleheader.

## Yankees 7, White Sox 6

At New York, Graig Nettles' single in the 11th scored Reggie Jackson from second base and gave New York a 7-6 victory over Chicago. Jackson had led off the 11th with a double off the loser Rich Hinton, 1-3.

## Royals 9, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, rookie Rich Gale's seven-hit performance powered Kansas City to a 9-2 win over Milwaukee. Gale, 10-3, struck out six and walked two en route to his seventh complete game. Milwaukee starter Andy Replogle, 4-2, took the loss.

## Indians 11, A's 1

At Oakland, Rick Wise, backed by a 16-hit attack including home runs by Andre Thornton and Johnny Grubb, pitched Cleveland to an 11-1 rout of Oakland. Thornton's 16th homer highlighted a five-run seventh and Grubb hit his ninth homer during a four-run eighth. Oakland starter Matt Keough, 5-6, took the loss.

## Angels 3, Blue Jays 2

At Anaheim, Calif., Tony Solaita's bases-loaded pinch-hit single in the bottom of the 11th gave California a 3-2 victory over Toronto. Dyer Miller, 4-0, worked the last two innings for Angel starter Nolan Ryan, who struck out 13 in his strongest performance since coming off the disabled list two weeks ago. It was the 110th time that Ryan has struck out 10 or more in a game. Mike Willis, 1-4, was the loser.

## Tigers 2, Mariners 0

At Seattle, rookie Lance Parrish broke a scoreless tie with a seventh-inning homer and Jim Slaton, 9-6, spaced seven singles as Detroit shut out Seattle 2-0. Detroit had only two singles in six innings off starter Rick Honeycutt, but after he was replaced by Shane Rawley in the seventh, Parrish hit his sixth homer.

## Orioles 5, Twins 1

At Baltimore, Doug DeCinces batted in three runs to lead Baltimore to a 5-1 victory over Minnesota. His two-run double in the fifth capped a five-hit, four-run outburst, and he added an RBI-single

er. Baltimore won the opener, 8-7, with an unearned run in the seventh when Texas shortstop Jim Mason committed two errors on the same play. Baltimore's Larry Harlow scored the winning run after he coasted a walk to loser Len Barker and advanced to second on a groundout. Ken Singleton's ground ball was booted by Mason — who then threw wildly to the plate.

## A's 3, Blue Jays 2

At Oakland, Dave Revering bomed with two outs in the bottom of the ninth to provide Oakland with a 3-2 victory over Toronto. Toronto tied the score in the eighth on doubles by Bob Balor and Roy Howell, a single by Rico Carty and a sacrifice fly by John Mayberry. Tom Underwood, who went the distance for Toronto, retired the first two batters in the ninth. Revering hit his 11th homer over the right-field fence.

## Royals 8, Yankees 2

At New York, Kansas City erupted for five runs in the first two innings and Dennis Leonard pitched an eight-hitter to lead the Royals to an 8-2 victory over New York. In the second inning, Kansas City's Fred Paek was hit by a pitch and the first two batters in the ninth, Revering hit his 11th homer over the right-field fence.

## Brewers 3, White Sox 1

At Milwaukee, Larry Hsie hit a two-run homer and Don Money a bases-empty shot to back Larry Sorensen's five-hit pitching Milwaukee beat Chicago, 3-1. Sorensen (12-5) gave up Eric Soderholm's 12th home run in the fifth inning, but allowed only two other runners to reach scoring position in winning his ninth game in the last 11 starts. The victory was the Brewers' fifth in six games.

## Mariners 7, Indians 6

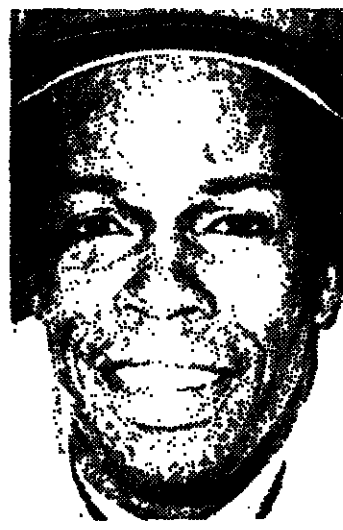
At Seattle, switch-hitting Larry Milbourne fired in five runs with a grand slam and a solo home run, giving Seattle a 7-6 victory over Cleveland. Milbourne's blast into the right-field stands with the bases full in the second inning gave the Mariners a 5-1 lead.

## Angels 2, Tigers 0

At Anaheim, Calif., rookie Carney Lansford accounted for the only runs with his fourth home run and a single, powering California and Frank Tanana to a 2-0 victory over Detroit. Tanana (13-5) scattered eight hits, did not walk a batter and struck out six in recording his third shutout.

## Reds 7, Mets 5

In the National League, at Cincinnati, Joe Morgan's two-run sin-



Rod Carew

gle in the seventh inning helped Cincinnati rally to defeat New York, 7-5. Pete Rose set a club record for hitting in consecutive games. Rose wasted little time in gaining the mark, singling to center in the first inning to extend his hitting streak to 28 games.

## Braves 3, Phillies 2

At Atlanta, Jeff Burroughs and Bob Horner hit home runs and Atlanta turned over its first triple play in nine years, helping the Braves to a 3-2 victory over Philadelphia. The triple play took place in the Philadelphia seventh after walks to Greg Luzinski and Richie Hebner. Jose Cardenal then lined to third baseman Horner, who threw to Glenn Hubbard at second doubled Luzinski. Hubbard's relay to first caught Hebner.

## Giants 6, Pirates 5

At Pittsburgh, a squeeze bunt single by Rob Andrews scored Larry Herndon in the 11th to give San Francisco a 6-5 victory over Pittsburgh. Darrell Evans hit two homers and singled in the tying run in the ninth.

## Cubs 3, Padres 1

At Chicago, Greg Gross' tie-breaking two-run single with two out in the eighth lifted Chicago to a 3-1 victory over San Diego.

## Dodgers 2, Cardinals 1

At St. Louis, Ron Cey and Dusty Baker hit run-scoring singles and Doug Rau, with relief help from Terry Forster, scattered six hits as Los Angeles trimmed St. Louis, 2-1. Rau (10-4) raised his career record against the Cardinals to 7-2.

## Expos 8, Astros 0

At Montreal, Tony Perez drove in the first two runs with a first-inning double and left-hander Woodie Fryman hurled a six-hitter as Montreal defeated Houston, 8-0.

## Tour Leader Ousted After Doping Check

By Samuel Abt

ALPE D'HUEZ, France, July 16 (IHT) — The new overall leader of the Tour de France bicycle endurance race was disqualified tonight for fraud in a doping control. The action was believed to be unprecedented for the Tour de France.

Hours after he won the 150-mile stage by a comfortable 38 seconds and moved into the lead, Michel Pollentier was ruled out of the Tour. He was also fined 1,000 Swiss francs and placed last in today's stage, without the possibility of appeal.

According to trustworthy sources, Pollentier was detected offering a urine specimen other than his own in the mandatory doping test for the winner of each stage of the 23-day race.

The secret was said to have returned to his hotel before the test and to have donned a long-sleeved jersey, the better to conceal a small flask containing another person's urine specimen. This flask, it was said, was concealed in Pollentier's right armpit, with a rubber tube leading from the flask down his arm to his wrist.

This method of attempting to evade doping controls is common and so Pollentier aroused the suspicions of the attending physician, a Dr. Calvez of the French cycling federation, and an inspector, Renato Sacconi, of the International Cycling Union.

Again according to the sources, they suddenly grabbed Pollentier's arm and pulled up his jersey, revealing the tube.

The best official report about the incident was a brief communique stating the disqualification and noting that the apparatus used by Pollentier had been seized.

Tour de France officials, reported to be stunned by the news, were not available for comment. But veteran observers of the race, the most prestigious in cycling, could recall no precedent for a leader's being disqualified on any charge and no precedent for any racer's being disqualified for fraud.

Pollentier, a 27-year-old racer for the Flandria team, was also unavailable for comment.

When Pollentier won today's stage, the first in the Alps, he was a big winner, putting on the overall leader's yellow jersey for the first time in 16 days of competition.

An awkward but strong climber and sprinter, Pollentier was fourth overall before today. He would have been strongly favored to win his first Tour de France.

Second, four seconds back, was Joop Zoetemelk and third, another 14 seconds back, was Bernard Hinault. They both moved up one place, Zoetemelk into the leader's position and Hinault into second.

## Seeks First Victory

Zoetemelk, 31, is still seeking his first victory in the Tour in his eighth attempt. He has finished second three times, but is generally considered to be either too unimaginative or too cerebral, depending on the critic, to believe in himself.

Riding for Mercier, Zoetemelk was second before today, but one minute three seconds off the pace. He finished fourth today, 1:19 behind Pollentier, but came up when the previous leader, Joseph Bruyere, collapsed and finished nearly 12 minutes back.

As for Hinault, 23, he has made a formidable debut and promises to improve before the finale next Sunday on the Champs-Elysees.

"I want to arrive in Paris with a good conscience," Hinault said between deep breaths after his third-place finish today. Asked if he planned to attack in



Michel Pollentier crosses the finish line.

the remaining mountains or in the race against the clock on Friday, Hinault answered simply, "Everywhere."

He was a big gainer this weekend, although he picked up no time yesterday when he won a sprinting finish into St. Etienne, with Bruyere clocked in the same time.

So, when the 93 remaining racers set out this morning, Hinault was 1:50 behind Bruyere, the leader for the last eight days.

Also effectively eliminated is Hennie Kuiper, who finished second to Pollentier.

When the top of the mountain appeared, Pollentier couldn't have been more pleased. He broke away from the pack just short of another first-class peak, the Luitel, and continued alone until the finish.

By the time he reached the base of Alpe d'Huez, 10 miles up 22 switchbacks, Pollentier was leading by more than a minute and a half. Steadily he pushed himself through a huge throng lining every foot of the ascent.

## Reutemann Wins Grand Prix

BRANDS HATCH, England, July 16 (UPI) — Carlos Reutemann

of Argentina, driving a Ferrari, took advantage of a rare mistake by world champion Niki Lauda of Austria, in a Brabham-Alfa, to win the British Formula One Grand Prix today by slightly more than a second.

Reutemann's third victory in his last 10 races galled him into a third-place tie with Lauda in the world drivers championship with 31 points each. He was credited with an official win by 1.23 seconds, completing the 198.6-mile race in 1:42:12.39 with an average speed of 116.6 mph.

Mario Andretti, whose Lotus broke down on the 29th of the 76 laps, still leads the standings with 45 points. His teammate, Ronnie Peterson, who lasted only seven laps before being forced out by a leaking fuel pump, has 36 points.

John Watson of Northern Ireland, in another Brabham-Alfa, finished third, ahead of Patrick Depailler of France in a Tyrrell and West German Hans Stuck, who re-

covered from a first-lap spin to finish fifth in a Shadow.

Patrick Tambay of France, driving a McLaren, was sixth.

## Few Finishers

Fewer than a dozen of the 26 starters finished. Other notable retirements included Alan Jones of Australia, whose Williams blew an engine on the 26th lap while lying second, and South African Jody Scheckter, who broke the gear box on his Wolf when leading on the 33rd lap.

Andretti held the lead for the first 22 laps until he was forced into a 15-second pit stop to change a flat tire. He rejoined in 11th spot and was gaining 1.5 seconds per lap on the leaders when his engine blew.

Lauda took over the lead from Scheckter on the 33rd lap but lost it to Reutemann with 16 laps to go.

Lauda came into the curve before the pits straightaway and tried to overtake the McLaren of Bruno Giacomelli, who was struggling on the outside. But the Italian

swung wide and Reutemann swept through on the inside and held off Lauda's challenge in the closing laps.

Ironically, the Ferrari team had let it be known last week that it intended to replace Reutemann with Scheckter next year. But Reutemann won the Brazilian and South African events earlier this year and his third victory brought him within striking distance of his first world title.

Andretti and Peterson, who have finished 1-2 in three of the last four races, were favored to repeat the feat after setting the two fastest lap times in practice. But the Lotus act lasted only seven laps before Peterson went. Before Andretti's mechanical trouble, he was running an impressive 10 seconds ahead of the field after 10 laps.

There were two accidents — involving James Hunt of Britain and Irishman Derek Daly. But both stepped from the wreckage unhurt.

Emerson Fittipaldi worked his way to seventh place before retiring the Copersucar.

## Transactions

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BOSTON RED SOX — Placed Rick Burleson, shortstop, on the 15-day disabled list. Purchased the contract of Gary Jencks, outfielder, from the Philadelphia Phillies.

DETROIT TIGERS — Optioned former Mark Fidrych to Lakeland of the Florida State League.

NEW YORK YANKEES — Optioned pitcher Dave Ralston to Tacoma of the Pacific Coast League.

NEW ORLEANS SAINTS — Signed Jimmy Stewart, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES — Signed Steve Eubanks, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

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## Hungary Upsets Italy In Davis Cup Action

BUDAPEST, July 16 (AP) — Hungary, in an upset, today ousted



## Observer

## 7 Little Words

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The Supreme Court recently declared seven ancient Anglo-Saxon words unfit for general broadcast on radio and television. What was found offensive about them was not the subject matter with which the words deal — all concern human biology — but the application of Anglo-Saxon vocabulary to such subjects.

If I read the court correctly, it believes that most families tuned to radio or television would be shocked and offended to hear human biology discussed in Anglo-Saxon terms and that the law has a responsibility to protect the privacy of the home from the intrusion of words widely considered "dirty."

My sympathies here lie with the court, for reasons that strike me as highly illogical. Words that sound perfectly at home in military barracks or a piece of literature tend to embarrass me when uttered in dinner conversation. When seated around the table with Grandmother and the children, I prefer not to hear these words issued into the family circle without the most rigorous justification for their use.

The Supreme Court dealt with only seven such words, but most of us could probably expand the list. Most of us know them all even if we don't speak them. The question is what makes them "dirty?"

The argument of "free speech" advocates is ingenious on this point. They argue that words in and of themselves are neither "clean" nor "dirty," but that only repression makes them so. The argument ignores the fact that words have power to influence how we think. This is why racial and ethnic minorities and women fight to suppress certain words referring to minorities and women and encourage the use of less graphic substitutes.

They instinctively realize that words shape thought and affect

attitudes. This is as true of our attitudes toward human biology as it is of our social attitudes.

\*\*\*

The Saxons were treated as barbarians. To this day most people labor under the notion that they were little better than savages, though in fact Saxon civilization was in most ways considerably more advanced than the French. In any case, the Normans were not only the war, but the minds of posterity.

Their policy was to impose their language, with its Latin roots, as the language of civilization, and to stigmatize the Saxon tongue as the language of barbarism. Today when English speakers try to sound civilized, they shun the Anglo-Saxon word as nasty and barbaric.

When we recall from Anglo-Saxon terms for common biological functions we are probably responding reflexively to 900 years of conditioning to the political thesis that Anglo-Saxon was the tongue of savages and Latin-root speech the voice of civilized humanity.

Thus the Supreme Court's ruling simply recognizes a social reality bred into the marrow of English speakers. When we flinch in polite company upon hearing someone use the Anglo-Saxon for a hum-drum bodily organ, we are really doing little more than recapitulating the responses of 11th-century Norman barons who felt themselves beset by a gross and offensive people.

It was the Normans, of course, who behaved with savagery. They immediately proceeded to destroy the relatively advanced system of participatory government created by Saxon England and to replace it with the monarchical tyranny that afflicted England for centuries afterwards. Official robbery and slaughter became commonplace.

As for the Saxon King Harold, whose army was defeated at Hastings, the conquerors killed him in battle, then mutilated his corpse in civilized language.

## The sheikhs of the cab business are those on the 100-mile desert route between the Red Sea port of Jidda and Taif, the mile-high summer capital of Saudi Arabia.

### A Crooked Road in Saudi Arabia Desert

Ray Vicker

TAIF, Saudi Arabia (AP)—The Bedouin cab driver is a breed apart, even among members of that singular calling. With his talent for camel-trading, he no longer plunders the stranger's tent but, instead, the pockets of unwary tourists, particularly if they happen to be American.

At first he is an impressive character as he sits behind the wheel with his *keffiyeh*, or headscarf, held in place with a cord of wool called an *agal* and enveloped by his ankle-length, shirt-like robe. But on closer contact his cunning emerges, and it would seem that the oil wealth of the Middle East is falling into his nut-brown fingers.

The sheikhs of the cab business are those on the 100-mile desert route between the Red Sea port of Jidda and Taif, the mile-high summer capital of Saudi Arabia. These drivers don't have meters in their cabs, so their rates tend to bob upwards like a helium-filled balloon, particularly if the customer looks as if he can afford the stratosphere.

All of this was brought home on a recent visit to Taif, a city of dusty streets with arabesque arches and villas with carved shutters that remain closed in the 100-degree midday heat. I planned to go straight from Taif to Jidda airport, where I was to catch a plane for Beirut. As I checked out of the Al-Azzia hotel I asked the clerk, a bespectacled Pakistani, how much the taxi fare would be.

#### Unhelpful Reply

"Plenty," was the clerk's unhelpful reply.

"But could you give me a rough idea?"

"For you, or for me?"

"Both."

"For you it might be a hundred riyals (about \$30). For me it would be less, because I wouldn't take a taxi. I would bargain with a truck driver to ride on back with his load."

The idea of riding on a rainbow-colored Saudi truck, likely to be jammed to overflowing with sheep, down the mountain road from Taif with his hairpin turns, hardly appealed to me. Besides, \$30 for a 100-mile trip hardly seemed unreasonable.

I walked out to the square in front of the hotel and flagged down a yellow taxi. The mustachioed driver brushed his red *keffiyeh* back on his head and leaned out of the window. "Jidda. How much?" I asked, rubbing my index finger and thumb together in the universal gesture.

The driver held up five fingers and pulled out a 100-riyal note with the other. He wanted about \$150.

"Five hundred?" I asked in disbelief.

The driver nodded, as if this were his rock-bottom concession.

So I tried again further up the street. This driver wanted 600 riyals. Three other taxis pulled up and joined in the bargaining. "Five hundred is a good rate," said one driver, who spoke English. "It should be a hundred," I said. "I'll take you for four hundred," said the English-speaking driver, and sensing my hesitation (I really did have

to make that plane) he opened his cab door and said invitingly. "We go now. Shoot. Shoot. Quick."

"Three hundred," I said, not very convincingly.

"Four hundred," the driver insisted.

I was about to climb in when a portly barber emerged from his shop. He had a long pair of scissors in one hand and a towel draped over a shoulder. "How much he charge you?" he asked.

"Four hundred for taking me to Jiddah," I said.

"Four hundred?" The barber raised his eyebrows, as if seeking Allah's assistance. Then, turning on the drivers, he shouted in Arabic. My driver backed away, fled to his cab and drove off. Then the barber turned to me: "Come into my shop."

"No haircut. I find you a taxi."

#### Hide in Shop

So while I hid in my shop, the barber walked around the square dicker with taxi drivers. Finally, he beckoned me into the street. "A hundred and twenty for the trip. Is that all right?" he asked.

"Well, yes," I said, a little uncertainly because I was wondering how the driver would take it when he realized that he had settled on 120 riyals for an American instead of a Saudi barber. He did indeed look disappointed when I clambered into the cab, rather like a man who has stopped to pick up a silver dollar only to discover a milk-bottle top.

But he nodded, not very agreeably, when I held up 120 riyals. I shook hands with the barber and off we went. At the edge of town we were confronted with a mass of debris, sand and construction machinery and a guard watching over it. "Road closed," muttered the cab driver, slumping back in his seat.

The watchman knew less English than I did Arabic, but through a combination of exotic motions that included pointing at his watch, I gathered that the road was closed until the afternoon. The only other road out of town went north to Medina. To reach Jidda from this road meant branching off through Mecca, the holy city, which is off limits to non-Muslims.

I climbed back into the taxi and without a word, the driver swung around and in a few minutes we were back at the Al-Azzia hotel. The Pakistani clerk spoke to the driver and confirmed that the road was indeed closed until the afternoon. But there was one thing: "The driver says you owe him 30 riyals (about \$10). He cannot wait until afternoon to take you to Jiddah. He wants his 30 riyals now."

"Thirty riyals for what?"

"For taking you to the edge of town."

Ten dollars for a mile ride to the edge of town and back? It was a clear case of robbery. But, resignedly, I paid the fare, dumped by bags on the steps in front of the hotel and wondered how I was going to get out of town. "How come the taxi driver didn't know the road was closed?" I asked the clerk.

"He knows. All taxi drivers know. They always come back. And foreigners, they always pay for the ride going nowhere."

## PEOPLE: Suffers a Stroke

Country musician Pee Wee King, 64, has suffered a mild stroke and, after a brief hospitalization, is recuperating in his home in Louisville, Ky. King, who wrote "Tennessee Waltz" with Red Stewart and first recorded it in 1948, "has been advised to take things easy for at least six weeks," said a family spokesman.

Delegates to the convention of the Lutheran Church in America in Chicago elected the Rev. Dr. James Crumley, Jr. to head the organization. Rev. Crumley, 53, of East Windsor, N.J., is the secretary of the organization, the largest Lutheran body in the United States.

More than 250,000 Bob Dylan fans crowded Blackbushe Airfield near Yate, England, for the singer's European finale, causing hours-long traffic jams and as much trouble with forged tickets. Police said a "diabolical" traffic situation had cars backed up 6 miles trying to get near the concert site, about 50 miles southwest of London.

When Peter Saraceno and Linda Frasciella walk down the aisle in Chicago, it will be a celebration of life for him. For his bride, it will be a tribute to the power of love. Two years ago, Saraceno sustained a critical head injury in an auto accident. He was pronounced dead. But a doctor, in a last check, found a faint pulse. Saraceno was connected to a life-support system. "After he had been in a coma for 12 days," Saraceno's widowed mother, Louise, said, "the doctors told me: 'Pull the plug! Pull the plug!' Saraceno was in a coma for 3 1/2 months. Three, four times they told us he had just a few hours left." Mrs. Saraceno said, "But I didn't believe it. And neither did Linda." Miss Frasciella spent every night at her fiancé's bedside, talking to him as if he heard. Saraceno did not flicker an eyelash. Friends and doctors tried to discourage Linda's visits, but he forgot Saraceno. "But I loved him," she said. "I refused to believe them." At the end of 3 1/2 months, Saraceno opened his eyes. He began watching Linda. Later, he could move a finger, then his arms

and legs. He tried to speak. "I told the one who could understand him when he tried to talk," Linda said. A year ago, Saraceno spoke well enough that others could understand him. "Mr. Frasciella told Linda's father, James, 'I like Linda's father, James, like Peter,' Peter," Frasciella replied, "when you can walk, don't that aisle, she's all yours." At seven months in the hospital, Saraceno went to the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago. Finally he was home to suburban Melrose Park, Linda quit her job and supervised his rehabilitation. And now, with the aid of a walker, he is to walk down the aisle of Our Lady Pompeii Church with Linda. "I'm going to be the biggest, most joyful Italian wedding on the West Side," Frasciella said. "They've got people in the wedding party cause so many people want to stand up with these two kids." "The doctors call him a miracle boy," Saraceno said. "I guess they're right. I'm lucky to be alive, and I'm lucky to have Linda."

"I can't hear a word," a woman giggled as a man stepped up to a dead microphone. "But I know they're introducing me," he said, as he introduced himself as the International Jim Smith city — a get-together in nicknames and middle initials on unusual importance. The city's membership list is replete — everyone is named Jim Smith. Sporting "Hill I'm Jim Smith" nametags, folks including T. Williams and Army colonels I around the country gathered weekend in New Castle, N.H., society, founded in 1969, brainchild of James H. Smith, Camp Hill, Pa. "Camp Jim," as he's known to other Smiths. Its 653rd and 654th members just joined. They are Smiths of Big Churney, W.Va. Jim Smith, of Brookline, Mass. told there this year's convention is being held in his honor. James Barker Smith, highlight of each year's festi an all-Jim-Smith softball. "You don't need a program know who's on first," said Smith.

—SAMUEL JUS

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